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NEW TESTIMONY SENSATIONAL IN DAUGHERTY QUIZ

Jess Smith's Widow and Gaston Means Are Witnesses; Oil Committee Has Rest Period.

Sensational testimony against Attorney General Daugherty was the feature of the news from the national capital last week where the special Daugherty investigating committee of the senate is delving into the affairs of the head of the department of justice. After Edward B. McLean appeared, the senate oil committee postponed further testimony until later because of the illness of Senator Walsh of Montana.

Turning aside from the sensational testimony of Roxie Stinson and Gaston B. Means, the senate committee investigating the department of justice last Saturday began delving into allegations that exhibitions of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight films had been carried on through arrangement with Jess W. Smith, Attorney General Daugherty's late friend and his associates.

Jo. C. Quinby, who described himself as a New York motion picture producer and maker of the fight film, testified that the arrangement as he understood it, was that the rights for showing the fight films, interstate transportation of which is prohibited by law, were to be let out to exhibitors in various states and that the expenses of local prosecutions and attorneys' fees were borne out of a fund by the owners.

Told to Go Ahead.

Quinby said he understood that Smith, Jap Muma, Will Orr and Ike Martin had the plan to display the films and that Tex Ricard, the promoter, had told him of the plan. He said he had been told to go ahead with showing the films and that he would not be bothered by the department of justice.

The receipts of Orr, Muma and Martin, Quinby said, were "around $60,000 or $65,000."

The total net profits including foreign sales, Quinby said, were around $125,000, not including New Jersey rights.

Quinby said he had charge of the film exhibition in New York state and that the proceeds were about $55,000. After being fined $1,000, he said, he continued to show the films in New York, after about 30 days, and was never interfered with.

Mellon Mentioned.

Secretary Mellon's name was brought into the Daugherty investigation by Gaston B. Means, former department of justice agent, who said that for President Harding he investigated matters connected with "certain permits," having to do with violation of the Volstead act.

"Jess Smith wanted us to catch Secretary Mellon and we caught him," said Means. "President Harding wanted the information. The first time he slipped through our fingers.

"I gave Captain Scaife thousands of dollars to catch him." (Mellon) Means testified.

Scaife was formerly a department of justice investigator who was active in pressing for investigation of aircraft scandals.

Also at President Harding's request, Means testified, he investigated Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, and also Senator LaFollette after the latter had been agitating investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal.

Question McLean.

Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, insisted under questioning before the oil committee that he had told the truth when he testified at Palm Beach that he had lent A. B. Fall $100,000 in 1921 in checks, which afterward were returned uncashed.

Although his bank balance did not show that amount on deposit, he said, his "credit was good" and Fall had agreed to notify him before attempting to cash the checks. That procedure, he said, was "not unusual" and had nothing to do with the oil leasing program.

When he first erroneously informed the committee that the loan had been made in cash, he said, he did so because Fall requested it at a conference they had in Atlantic City last December.

Immediately after taking the stand, the publisher read a prepared statement denying that he had had any connection with the oil leases either directly or indirectly.

The name of Daugherty was directly linked with the Dempsey-Carpentier fight film deal in testimony Monday.

Gerald C. Holdridge, a former department of justice agent, testified that Jap Muma, New York correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer and one of those named as involved in the arrangement, had "practically accused" the attorney general himself with being head of the "conspiracy" to show the pictures throughout the country without department of justice interference.

Burns Implicated.

The witness declared that Muma also had said that William J. Burns, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, was "standing in" on the deal.

Holdridge quoted Muma that the attorney general said to him:

"If you put this across you ought to get a big cut, not less than 50 per cent."

Holdridge said Muma told him that on July 5, 1921, he (Muma) brought films to the home of Edward B. McLean, the publisher. The pictures were exhibited at McLean's house, the witness said, and Postmaster General New and various cabinet officers and ambassadors were present.

Daugherty, New and George Christian, Harding's secretary, discussed with Muma the exhibition of the films, the witness said Muma told him.

Muma said Daugherty told him that the law prohibited only transportation of the films, and suggested to Muma that he take up the matter

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To Fly to Pole

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THE British are planning an airship flight to the North Pole and the moving spirit in the plan is Commander F. M. Boothby, who is regarded as one of the greatest airship experts in the world. Photo shows Commander Boothby, who will command ship R-36.

WOULD PREVENT RADIO COMBINE

Counsel Asserts 5 Companies Are Banded in Aim to Corner Supplies.

Charging that a large combine was seeking radio control of New York, Joseph A. Devery, assistant corporation counsel of that city, urged passage by the house merchant marine committee of the White bill which provides for regulation of radio communication.

Specifically Mr. Devery placed before the committee the city's grievances against the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and declared that about five companies were involved in the combine.

Devery, who said New York was in sympathy with radio regulations, was followed by Raymond Asserson, broadcasting supervisor in the department of plants and structures. Mr. Asserson declared the telegraph company had refused to permit the city to have a broadcasting station, and in so doing had employed indirect methods.

The company, Mr. Asserson asserted, made exhorbitant charges to make the purchase price prohibitive on materials it did not wish to sell, and that the materials were sold under such restrictions that they could not be used after having been bought.

In one instance, he said, materials were sold under the restriction that 500 watts was the maximum that should be allowed, whereas the government permitted the use of 1,000 watts, and the company had used as high as 4,000 watts.

Asserson said New York desired a radio station subject to the control of city officials and not the officials of any corporation.

Says Gold Mine House Story Is Mere Hoax

Thomas O'Brien, chief of police of Ann Arbor, Mich., and W. Madison Nelson, president of the University Housing corporation, Thursday branded as false stories that $100,000 or any other sum had been discovered by workmen razing the former home of J. D. Knight. O'Brien said that Fred Leever, head of the house wrecking company, told him the story was a hoax. Nelson's corporation owns the premises on which the treasure was said to have been found.

U. S. Coal Reserves in South Are Looted

Millions of tons of coal were mined by individuals from government reserves in North Alabama, federal investigators say. The inquiry covered 75,000 acres and the investigators reported infringements on some of the most valuable coal lands in the state. It was announced that all alleged trespassers will be given opportunity to settle by paying the government for coal taken. Otherwise suits will be started.

Radio Installed in Pope's Room

Pope Pius has been presented with a wireless telephone set by a British company.

Workmen are engaged in fixing aerials to the roof of the vatican. Aerials also are being set up over the pope's own apartment. The apparatus will be placed in an ante-chamber of the pope's private library. It is reported that the pope is anxious to have the apparatus ready and working soon.

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BONUS REPORTS SENT TO HOUSE; FOES FEAR TAX

Passage Is Deemed Certain by Soldiers' Supporters; Paid-Up Insurance for Vets Provided.

Two reports on the soldiers' bonus bill were presented to the house Monday by the ways and means committee, four Republicans signing a minority statement opposing the measure.

Chairman Green, in the majority report, stated that expenditures under the bill, estimated at $1,119,000,000, could be met from prospective savings in current government expenses and called for no additional taxes.

The minority statement, signed by Representatives Treadway, Mass., Tilson, Conn.; Watson, Pa., and Mills, N. Y., declared if the bill were enacted its requirements threatened the likelihood of future tax reductions.

Prospects for passage of the measure this week were declared bright by proponents. A two-thirds vote is necessary, since the bill was to come up under suspension of the rules, which also limits debate and prevents amendments.

Seen as Sound Economically.

Explaining provisions of the bill allowing cash payments to veterans not entitled to more than $50 and paid-up life insurance policies to others, Mr. Green argued that it "confers substantial benefit upon the soldiers, is based on economically sound principles and can be paid for without embarrassing the treasury." He estimated that the average value of the insurance policies would be about $962.

Members of the Democratic veteran's group were disturbed Monday because they had been denied the opportunity under the rules of offering an amendment providing for full cash payments as an option of the measure, but leaders indicated most of them would vote for the bill and depend on senate action for the full cash payment option.

Democrats Prefer Cash.

Twenty-one of the 22 Democratic members from New York state signed a statement Monday declaring they favored passage of soldier bonus legislation, but preferred immediate all-cash payments."

Chairman Green said two bonus bills had passed the house and one of them both the senate and house. The latter, he said, was vetoed by President Harding, but the present measure was framed "so that it will become law."

Veterans who served more than 110 days and who would not be entitled to cash would receive a paid-up 20-year endowment policy for the amount of insurance their adjusted service credit plus 25 per cent would purchase at their age.

To Average $382 Each.

The majority report estimated the average adjusted compensation due veterans would be $382 each. The maximum number of days which could be counted are 560. Service anytime between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919, would be counted if enlistment was made prior to Nov. 11, 1918. Adjusted service credit of $496.62 would be worth a policy valued at $1,000.

Chairman Green estimated that on Jan. 1, 1924, there were 3,038,283 veterans living who would be entitled to the insurance policies and 389,583 veterans who served from 61 to 110 days who would be entitled to cash payments. Also there were 185,805 veterans who died prior to Jan. 1, 1924 and whose dependents would be entitled to the adjusted service compensation in 10 annual payments. The average age of veterans was figured at 32 years, as of Jan. 1, 1924. Officers above the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and lieutenant in the navy would not be eligible for the bonus.

Loan Details Outlined.

The cash payments might be made, Mr. Green said, within the calendar year if the bill is passed, although insurance policies would not be dated until Jan. 1, 1925.

Loans could be made on the policies after two years from the date of issuance at banks and the rate of interest could not be higher than 2 per cent more than the federal reserve rates for the district in which the loaning bank is situated. Loans could not exceed 90 per cent of the reserve value of the certificate for the current year nor 60 per cent of the face value at any time.

New Serial Begins

A new serial story entitled "THE HIGHGRADER," begins next week in this paper. Those who have enjoyed the story ending this week should not miss the next one by William MacLeod Raine, an author with whom Blade readers are familiar.

It is a breezing and amusing tale of western life. The hero is a highgrader or miner who pockets samples of high grade ore which he disposes of to his own profit. The author is more concerned with the love story of the hero, Jack Kilmeny, and Moya Dwight, than of the ethics or economics of highgrading.

The scene is laid in a mining town of Colorado and the leading characters are Kilmeny and the members of an English party there as guests of the mine owner.

You will have to read it to enjoy it, so don't miss the opening chapters of Raine's interesting tale.

HERRIN RIOT JURY HITS DRY CHIEF

S. Glenn Young Named in 55 Counts of 99 Grand Jury Indictments.

Ninety-nine indictments were returned last week by a grand jury which has been investigating conditions in Herrin, Ill. The jury's report made recommendations to bring about conditions that would avoid recurrence of riots in Williamson county.

Return of indictments follow a nine-day session of the special grand jury investigating the killing of Constable Cesaer Cagle and the shooting of Deputy Sheriff John Layman Feb. 8.

The indictments include a charge of murder in the killing of Cagle, shooting with intent to kill in the case of Layman, and various charges in connection with firing on the Herrin hospital.

The shootings followed a clash between members of the Ku Klux Klan and anti-klansmen which resulted in state troops being sent here to maintain order.

Fifty-five counts are brought against S. Glenn Young, dry worker and paid leader of the Ku Klux Klan and of recent liquor raids conducted in the county, which, it is said, led to the clash between klan and anti-klan factions.

Among the charges against Young are assault with intent to murder, conspiracy, kidnaping and false imprisonment.

The report charged that "S. Glenn Young, who is not a citizen of Williamson county, assumed to take over the government by unlawfully deposing and imprisoning the mayor and other officials."

Others indicted are Sam Stearns, cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan at Marion; Carl Neilson, cyclops of the Herrin klan and John Ford, chief of police of Herrin.

Civil Service Ranks Are Growing Thinner

The army of government civilian employes numbered 544,671 at the beginning of this year, having been reduced 373,089 since the armistice. Statistics issued by the civil service commission show, however, that the number still is 106,614 more than on June 30, 1916, before the United States entered the war.

This army of employes is scattered over the entire world, embracing consular and diplomatic representatives. In the nation's capital there are 65,025 government workers of whom 26,772 are women and 38,253 men. Outside Washington women employes number 53,413 and men total 426,233.

Tut Sends Regrets to Ball in Honor

If King Tutankhamen could have looked in upon the ball given by the Shubert society in Vienna recently he would have felt very much at home. No costumes were allowed except those depicting the period during which the Pharaoh reigned.

The music, especially written for the occasion, was mostly jazz. It included a two-step, "In the Valley of the Kings;" a march, "The Pharaohs' Parade," and "The Hieroglyphic Glide."

CALIFORNIAN IS APPOINTED AS CHIEF OF NAVY

Curtis D. Wilbur, State Supreme Court Jurist, Accepts Call to Pilot U. S. Sea Fighters.

Curtis C. Wilbur, chief justice of the California supreme court and a graduate of the Naval academy, has been selected by President Coolidge to succeed Edwin Denby, a veteran of both the navy and the marine corps, as head of the navy department. Judge Wilbur announced his acceptance of the appointment March 13 at San Francisco.

Judget Wilbur was tendered the cabinet post after William S. Kenyon, who resigned from the senate to become a federal judge, had declined the appointment because he felt he lacked "essential qualifications" for a naval secretary.

Both jurists also had been considered in connection with the attorney generalship, it is understood, and a belief prevails that if Harry M. Daugherty should resign, an offer of his place would prove more acceptable to Judge Kenyon.

President Coolidge's summons to the California jurist was terse.

"You seem to be the man I need for the navy," the President telegraphed. "Am drafting you. Please answer."

Within 10 minutes Justice Wilbur replied:

"I will accept the appointment."

He announced that he would not resign from the California supreme court until he had been sworn in as a naval secretary.

Chief Justice Wilbur for many years has been one of the leading lawyers and jurists of California, and a worker in child welfare and Sunday school circles. He was graduated from the Naval academy in 1888.

He was elected chief justice of the California supreme court in 1922.

He is a brother of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford university.

COPY BOY, 10, FIRES VERBAL SHOT AT REED

"Who Are Your Hitting," Page Shouts at Missouri's August Senator.

Senatorial dignity, represented in the person of Senator Reed, Mo., and senatorial curiosity, also represented by Senator Reed, successfully blocked one outlet for news bulletins from the Daugherty investigating committee room, but not without a struggle. It required both physical and verbal efforts on the senator's part to make good his vantage point.

While there were no physical reprisals on the part of the police guard, the copy boy hustling with news bulletins to the wires, or of other bystanders who felt the weight of the senatorial hand, the 10-year-old copy boy did not fail to exchange remarks, even with as fearsome a debater as Senator Reed.

"Who are you hitting?" demanded the indignant youngster, when a sweep of the senator's hand reached him as he sought to plunge through the doorway where the senator had taken his stand.

"I'm tired of having you damn kids tramp on my toes," snarled the august senator.

"I'm no more of a damn kid than you are a damn man," the boy retorted.

British Pastor Lives in Former Saloon

The housing problem has been responsible for people establishing themselves in many queer dwellings, but probably the queerest is that of the Rev. George Potter, vicar of St. Chrysostom, Peckham, Eng., who occupies a former saloon.

The "pub," which was called the "Eagle," bears all the outward and visible signs of liquor, having still the labels of its late tenant advertising port, brandy, bitter and stout.

The vicar believes in living near his congregation and will continue to occupy the "pub," which he says is "under new management."

New Navy Secretary

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EDWIN DENBY'S place in President Coolidge's cabinet as secretary of the navy has been filled. The President asked Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of the California supreme court to take the position and he accepted. The new secretary is a graduate of Annapolis.

COOLIDGE PLANS SPEAKING DATES

President Sure to Make Several Addresses This Spring.

Tentative speaking engagements for President Coolidge announced recently at the White House show that the executive expects to deliver a number of addresses during the spring.

The only engagement at any distance from Washington, however, is for an address in New York on April 22 at the annual meeting of The Associated Press.

Besides the Associated Press luncheon the occasions on which it is believed to be virtually certain the President will deliver addresses, include the opening of the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, April 14; the placing of a stone by the state of Arizona in the Washington monument April 15; the dedication of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, April 28, Lafayette of the semi-centennial of Arlington.

In addition, he has on a list of probable engagements, two addresses in Indiana early in May, one at the laying of the cornerstone of the state war memorial at Indianapolis and the other at the celebration at Lafayette of the semi-centennial of Purdue university.

Springfield Women Leave Ku Klux Klan

Officers of the Springfield, O., club of women of the Ku Klux Klan announced they have broken with the state and national klan organizations following a meeting of 800 members. They declared that an investigation reveals that state and national officers of the klan organizations "are using their offices for personal gain and aggrandizement."

A meeting to adopt a new non-secret ritual, and to plan affiliation with similar offshoots of the klan, will be held soon, it is announced.

Islands Stocked With Deer

Islands in Prince William sound near Alaska, are being stocked with deer by the United States government. Ten of the animals brought from Baranof island, southeastern Alaska, recently were taken to Montagu island in the sound.

DENBY RETURNS TO HIS HOME

Fidelity's Battery Opens Salvo for One-Time Gunner's Mate.

"Ned" Denby, one-time gunner's mate on the U. S. S. Yosemite, state legislator, congressman, three years secretary of the navy, a veteran of two wars and now a major in the marine reserve corps, came home last week to Detroit.

The Edwin Denby that a nation knows was lost under a city's welcome to "Ned" Denby, who played football for Michigan in the '80s, struggled upward in the law, enlisted and served in the navy in the war with Spain and later enlisted and served in the marines in the World war.

Thousands swarmed the Michigan Central station and the route to the city hall, where the Denby party was welcomed by Acting Mayor Joseph A. Martin. An afternoon of receptions during which thousands reiterated to Mr. Denby their faith culminated in a banquet in his honor at which representatives of virtually every walk of life and of all political parties were present.

Just Another Launching.

It was "more like a launching than going into dry dock," as one speaker said.

Dr. Denby read his prepared address.

"I came home," he said, "neither asking forgiveness nor bowed with shame, but proudly to proclaim to you that I have done no wrong nor aught that merits rebuke from you, my friends, nor from them, my ruthless enemies. If it be wrong to try to save that which I was charged to guard, then I have done wrong, not otherwise. If it be wrong to try to protect the homes of the American people from external attack and to place this country in a position for defense, such as it has not had before, then I have done wrong, not otherwise.

"I Think I'm Brave."

"I believe what I did was just and lawful and sound, and for the best interests of the United States. I think the bravest thing I have ever done was to resign high office while still the malicious shafts of shame and ridicule were hurtling round my head."

Seated at the speakers' table were Charles B. Warren, ambassador to Mexico; Major A. D. Alcorn, commander of Spanish-American War Veterans; Charles Deland, secretary of state; Acting Mayor Joseph A. Martin; Fielding H. Yost and a score of prominent business and professional men. Twelve tars who served with Denby on the U. S. S. Yosemite were present.

Wills U. S. Fortune for Life of Liberty

A vow made by Wesley Jordan, 75, of Lancaster, O., a farmer who died recently, that he would pay his "debt of gratitude" to the government for liberty and happiness under the Stars and Stripes will be fulfilled.

Jordan's will provides that his property be converted into cash and all over his burial expenses be turned over to the treasurer of the United States.

The estate is valued at $16,000.

Loser Is Sorry Now He Failed Coolidge

In a statement commenting upon the results of the New Hampshire primary in which he was defeated for delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, Senator Moses said:

"Naturally I am sorry that I cannot vote for Mr. Coolidge in June as well as in November, but the main thing demonstrated by our primary is that New Hampshire is for Coolidge."

RETURN RUHR TO GERMANY, EXPERTS RULE

Dawes Commission Decides German Taxes Must Equal Those of Any Allied Country.

The report of the first committee of experts under Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes, which is practically agreed on by the experts, though the working out of some details and the drawing up of the text may require another week, is based on these fundamental findings.

The German people must pay as much in taxes as any of the people of the allied countries. Germany must pay the maximum of her capacity in reparations. The German economic machine must be free to function under German control, unhindered by any interference from the outside.

Minimum sums must be paid at once, or in the immediate future on reparations, these to be increased in proportion to the revival of Germany's prosperity and according to her economic condition.

In order to put Germany in a position to carry out her part of the program, which the report will suggest to the reparations commission on the basis of these general principles, the experts propose to set up an international bank, to have exclusive right to the issue of German currency on a gold basis. The bank plan provides for the co-operation of the allies and neutral nations with the Germans in supplying capital and in the management of the institution, which is to be in some country neutral in the late war.

The capital of the bank remains to be fixed; indications are that it will be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000 of which half will come from Germany, and the remainder from abroad. Foreign subscribers to loans, to raise the necessary amount, or to the capital, if final arrangements so provide, will be secured by a lien on Germany's productive monopolies.

To Stabilize Mark.

The setting up of a bank of issue is expected not only to assure permanent stability of the mark, but to furnish a flexible medium through which reparation payments may be effected without resorting to the purchase of foreign money with marks, with the consequent risk of another depreciation in German money.

The reich is supposed under this plan to deposit in this bank the sums required to pay interest on loans and minimum reparation installments. The allies will be enabled to draw on the reparation fund proportional to their percentages fixed at Spa. They may check out cash or draw checks payable to products imported from Germany on the reparation account. Thus the reich may pay its obligations in its own money.

Taxation May Be Increased.

Monopolies and railroads are expected to furnish the revenue from which the minimum reparation installments are to be paid. It will be suggested that in case these revenues are insufficient at any time, the balance must be made up by additional taxation. This proposition is based on the conviction of the experts that once Germany's money is stabilized, she will almost automatically recover her capacity to pay something, and if the money is not forthcoming from pledges it must be furnished from the people's pockets.

The suggestion of the experts that Germany's economic machinery be freed of any interference from the outside means that the French and Belgians must hand over the administration of the Ruhr and Rhineland railroads and abandon economic supervision of the Ruhr mines and industries. The experts will avoid the political aspects of that problem and will omit any reference on the purely economic truth that if the Germans are expected to produce to the maximum they must have full and unhindered control of their economic system.

May Again Seize Ruhr.

The French and Belgians will be left free to maintain garrisons in the Ruhr or immediate vicinity. So while obliged to give up actual possession of the pledges seized in January, 1923, they will be able at any time to put their hands on the Ruhr industries if Germany fails to carry out the terms.

One of the most important questions treated by the experts is control of the bank and pledges that will give maximum security to the creditors of Germany with minimum annoyance to the Germans. Representatives of the reich in their negotiations with the experts demanded full and unqualified control of the bank, the railroads and the monopolies. The representatives of the allies insisted that if they gave up economic control of the Ruhr, they must have equivalent security in control of the bank of issue, the railroads and monopolies. The experts hit on a middle course, giving the Germans an apparently dominating position in the bank, while affording an opportunity for the allies to block any policy that might be inimical to their interests or the interests of other creditors.

German to Head Bank.

The bank board, under the plan, will be made of 14 members, seven Germans and seven allies and neutrals, with a German president. The statutes as drawn up provide that questions of interest to the creditors of Germany may be decided only by a three-fourths vote, thus giving an actual vote to the allied representatives.

Railroad control remains to be completed, the indications being that it will be on the same lines as control of the bank of issue. In order immediately to provide funds which the allies may have in hand in partial satisfaction of the reparation obligations, the experts propose a ten billion mark mortgage on the German railroads which would be handed over to the allies. The mortgage bonds would be divided among

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WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THERE is good in everybody. Bring out the good and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody."

That is one of the precepts the late Warren G. Harding, as editor and publisher of the Marion Star, set for the guidance of his reporters and editors. "There is good in everybody." Nothing could give a clearer understanding of the kindly spirit and broad-mindedness of the man. He never desired to hurt anybody or any living thing.

When congress stopped investigations and everything else to listen to Secretary Houghes' tribute to the late President Harding, he quoted the newspaper code followed by Mr. Harding from which our opening paragraph was taken. Mr. Hughes' comment was:

"Could such a code be universally observed our problems would solve themselves."

And yet this man so mindful of the feelings of others, we have every reason to believe, died with a great hurt in his own soul. Recalling the eloquent spiritual sweetness that ran through speeches made during the journey that ended in death, we cannot keep out of mind the plea of the dying man on the cross—"Father, forgive them."

WHILE in Washington recently John H. Clark, Ohio, former member of the state supreme court, told of a conversation he had with Mr. Harding just before the ill-fated Alaskan trip was undertaken. Judge Clark is quoted as saying: "The President unburdened himself to me. He said some of the men closest to him, men whom he most trusted, had betrayed his confidence. He seemed almost heartbroken."

Mr. Clark expresses the belief that Mr. Harding knew that a former member of the cabinet had deceived him, and that he also knew that a scandal was brewing over the oil leases.

Another, under the circumstances, might have desired only to wreak vengeance upon the one who had betrayed him, but not Harding. It was like him to carry the burden, however heavy, in his own heart.

LAST WEEK brought more interesting revelations in what will go down in history as the Teapot Dome scandal, though much of the testimony could be classified as what Secretary Mellon phrased as "vicious piffle."

Attorney General Daugherty is still full of fight, and is anxiously waiting to present his side of the story. His political and personal enemies have been telling theirs, and often with apparent anxiety to present a black picture of him. Members of the committee have had a good ear for the kind of music they have been listening to. It will be interesting to observe how attentive they will be to a different tune. Mr. Daugherty has enemies on the committee and no special friends.

PUBLICITY is the big thing of the present day. Facilities for broadcasting the evils men do make it next to impossible to commit offenses of any kind without the whole world knowing all about it.

Newspaper readers stand aghast at the stories of crime and are quick to ask, "What is the world coming to?" Much of the good of the world is forgotten because it doesn't get into the big, black headlines.

We don't want to believe the world is getting worse. We shall not believe it. To broadcast such a thought would have a tendency to make the world worse than it really is.

President Harding, on the fatal Alaskan trip, preached the need of more spirituality. Papini—once an infidel—in his wonderful Life of Christ, says only the doctrines and teachings of Jesus will keep the world safe from war. William J. Bryan has recently said: "The way to universal peace is through brotherhood, love and service." The great need is for more men to proclaim these thoughts.

CHURCHES alone cannot bring about the regeneration of the people. Men of business and men of practical minds must help.

We hear that the churches are weakening and losing influence, and that there is an ebb of interest in church work. Let us see about that. We quote from the Christian Herald:

"A year of great activity in various lines of church work was that of 1923, especially in the gathering and administration of vast funds for missionary, educational and benevolent purposes. If the net increase of church members, certainly not the least important of the aims of the churches, is somewhat smaller than that of the previous year, it is still well on toward the eight hundred thousa l of 1922. The grand total for all religious bodies has now crossed the 45,000,000 line and passed nearly to the halfway stage of 46,000,000."

IF THESE forty-five million people of the United States could get all envy, jealousy and petty meannesses out of their souls and take aboard more spirituality they could revolutionize the world for good.

Then it would not matter where the fundamentalists and the modernists get with their debates.

BRITISH MINERS PLAN TO STOP WORK APRIL 17

Labor Government Now Is Between Two Fires; Marks Time as Trouble Brews.

A million and a half—the number may possibly run to 2,000,000—British trade unionists have begun an energetic onslaught on employers for higher wages and other considerations, which, if they are not granted, are expected to result in widespread strikes.

Workers are stimulated by the facts that the railway men gained a slight victory in the first days of the Labor government, that soon afterward dockers won a victory, and that they have the sympathy of the Labor government, which, according to precedent intervenes in every great labor dispute. The result is unionists leaders are feeling more or less safe.

Many Troubles Overshadowed.

Many labor troubles that ordinarily would attract wide attention in England have been almost lost sight of in the overshadowing dispute of the miners, Britain's most powerful union. Others range from the bus men, who last year handled 940,000,000 persons, and the tramway men, who handled just a few million less, to the organization of income tax collectors, who hope to have public opinion on their side.

The miners have given notice that they will quit work April 17 unless their demands are met. Desultory negotiations had been going on for some weeks, but at last the miners and employers have got down to a system of regular conferences. The expectation is that there will be a great deal of window trimming during these conferences, and that ultimately the miners will strike.

Demands Are Intricate.

Their demands are intricate so far as they affect the owners. They are receiving a 20 per cent increase over the 1914 scale with certain remuneration on profits on a nation-wide basis. This has resulted in good returns to owners, taken as a whole, but has forced the small-production collieries to close down, which is a world-wide situation in connection with coal mining.

In view of the fact that the government figures the cost of living is 29 per cent higher than in 1914, the miners now demand a 40 per cent increase over their pre-war wages and a re-adjustment of the profit-sharing plan. The index figures on living cost were not accepted by dockers in their strike, but are being used as a basis of argument by miners.

Coal Threat Is Serious.

A miners' strike probably means more to Great Britain than to any other country, because by the exportation of coal she keeps her trade balances and maintains her factories. Therefore the Labor government is between two fires—it must attempt to maintain some equality between imports and exports, and at the same time is willing to lend a helping hand to its compatriot workers. For the moment the situation is in the hands of seven representatives of the miners and seven of the owners, with the government standing by ready to offer its offices if necessary.

The other unionists apparently think this is a golden opportunity to put forth renewed demands. There is unrest among all with almost daily ultimatums being issued to employers.

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Students Are Aided to Choose Careers

It is planned to have a faculty vocational committee at the University of Nevada to conduct psychological tests with a view of suggesting to students the vocations for which they seem best fitted.

Since students often come to college without a definite career in view, it is believed that the scheme will be helpful. Freshmen students then will be offered the course of studies considered most helpful to the business or profession favored. The plan was proposed by Dr. J. R. Young, professor of psychology.

DRINK WATER TO HELP WASH OUT KIDNEY POISON

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You, Begin Taking Salts.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which helps to remove the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of good water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they are no longer a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this; also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

—Advertisement.

Having the Time of Her Life

—Kuhn in Indianapolis News.

SAYS 80 PER CENT OF CONVICTS BELONG IN HOSPITAL WARDS

In San Francisco is a man with a mission.

He is Dr. T. C. Cornell, Chicago psychiatrist and authority on electrotherapy.

His mission is to reveal the secrets taught by the World war in connection with the use of electricity as a necessary adjunct to surgery and medicine.

His message is intended primarily for the ears of members of the medical profession, but it is couched in words appreciated by laymen.

He says, for instance, that eight out of every 10 men in the prisons should be in hospitals, undergoing treatment for mental ailments.

Mental Instability Blamed.

He insists that our so-called criminal element is largely recruited from among "backward children." Mental instability, he contends, is responsible for a large percentage of the world's potential criminals.

The perilous future of these potential criminals, he urges, could be averted through proper and timely use of electricity.

"The World war," he said, "demonstrated that surgery and orthodox medical means have their limitations. It opened up a practical way to demonstrate the possibilities of electro-therapy. Thousands of war veterans, now normal and able-bodied men, would be cripples with non-functioning legs and arms had it not been for definite curative results obtained with electricity."

Dr. Cornell challenged the active interest of a group of prominent San Francisco physicians and surgeons with the statement that chronic bronchitis, chronic deafness, rheumatism, earache, stiff neck, nervous debility, melancholia, neuralgia, infantile paralysis, tonsilitis, lumbago, congestive headache, menopause, varicose ulcers, high blood pressure and numerous other ailments would yield to electro-therapy.

What Terms Mean.

"Psychiatrist," for example, becomes merely a specialist in mental and nervous diseases; "dementia praecox" reveals itself as a weakened intellectual state in young people; "adjuvant" is pain assistant; "anthritis" is only another way of saying inflammation; "therapeutics" is that part of medical science which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for disease; "electro-therapy" simply means treatment by electricity.

"Electro-therapy," Dr. Cornell explained, "is not new. General use of electricity in the treatment of nervous disorders, however, was retarded several years ago by the fact that it first fell into the hands of charlatans and quacks and thus got into disrepute.

Current Builds Tissue.

"Electricity came into its own during the war," Dr. Cornell pointed out. "There were so many thousands of injuries to nerves and muscles by gunshot wounds. We found that surgeons could go only so far. Muscles and nerves torn and disturbed could be restored only through electrical stimulus.

"Electrical currents are developed so that, by connection with special apparatus, heat is generated within the body tissues, causing the necessary flow of blood to the affected parts, with consequent relaxation of the muscles and removal of pain. These currents are so arranged that tremendous voltage is obtained with but little amperage, the result being that the current passes through the body of the patient and heat is generated within the tissues."

Asks Mellon to Give Farm Loan Report

The senate recently adopted a resolution by Senator Howell, Republican, requesting Secretary Mellon to submit a report of "funds covered into the account of the farm loan commissioner" and the origin of such funds.

Several senators have asked for a far-reaching inquiry into the affairs of the loan board.

Scout Organizations' Merger Is Approved

The executive board of the Boy Scouts of America recently approved plans for merging the Lone Scouts of America with the Boy Scouts' organization.

The membership of the Boy Scouts includes about 600,000 men and boys and the Lone Scouts are estimated to have more than 50,000 members.

Both organizations were founded by W. D. Boyce, Chicago.

OUTRUNS SEAS IN RECORD RUN

American Battleship Wins Honors in Teeth of Great Storms.

She rides proudly at her North river anchorage, does the U. S. S. Tennessee, and why shouldn't she, her gobs all say, for she broke even her own established speed record while on her way to join the Pacific fleet on the way to the West Indies.

Nor is that all, according to a bulletin from John Oliver LaGorce at the headquarters of the National Geographic society, which recounts something of the ship's remarkable adventures on her recent coast to coast swing from Puget Sound, through the Panama Canal, thence to Culebra Island, and up to New York.

"The Tennessee's is a story of oceanic geography, able seamanship, a sad touch of tragedy and the unusual achievement of breaking her own speed record after she had seen active service for three and a half years and just passed through two severe storms," continues the bulletin.

Started on a Friday.

"She started on Feb. 1, a Friday (worse luck, the gobs all said). On Feb. 13 the terrific seas washed a seaman overboard and despite every effort of rescue he was lost. An hour later the sea smashed into splinters a huge lifeboat which was lashed fast 25 feet above the water line.

"All of which occurred in a 'moderate gale.' Any landlubber would call it a terrific storm. However it blew only—and note the 'only'—about 45 miles an hour. The wind would have to pass 48 miles to be even a 'strong gale.' Nothing less than 75 miles an hour officially is a 'storm' according to a navy log book scale, and after the wind reaches 90 miles, it is set down as a 'hurricane.'

"Later, on Feb. 17, the ship did encounter an official 'storm' — whereupon she battened down her hatches, was obliged to close her ventilators on deck, making it pretty stuffy for 1,400 men below, let out her engines to a pace that would have produced 19 knots in a calm sea, but only made 14 knots in the teeth of the 'storm' and then, as her log with usual navy brevity concludes, 'steamed as before.'

"It was on her trip down the Pacific coast from Bremerton, Washington naval base, that the Tennessee made her annual four-hour high speed run, required by the navy department of each battleship each year. In her original trials she had developed 21.01 knots; imagine the pride of her officers and crew when the 'Rebel ship,' as she is lovingly called in navy circles because of her southern state name, showed 21.22 knots."

Bessarabia Treaty Signed by French

The treaty under which Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan allotted Bessarabia to Rumania as a part of the territorial settlement after the war, was ratified by the French chamber of deputies, 478 to 74.

Up to now Great Britain has been only one of the four great powers to ratify. Rumania made earnest representations that ratification be effected before the meeting in Vienna, March 24, at which Soviet and Rumanian representatives will attempt to settle controversies.

The Soviet government already has announced that it will not recognize at the Vienna conference the Rumanian claim to Bessarabia, nor will the Russian delegates discuss the Rumanian gold reserve, valued at about $75,000,000, which was sent to Moscow in 1917, when the Rumanian armies were defeated by Germany. For months the soviet army has been on one side of the Dniester river and the Rumanians on the other, watching each other intently.

CHURCHILL AGAIN HITS SOCIALISM

Invades Party's Stamping Ground and Amazes "Old Timers."

The bye-election for parliament in the famous old Westminster Abbey district is centering around Winston Churchill, is being accepted by old-time politicians as the best criticism of changed political conditions in England, earmarked primarily by the fact that the "lower classes" are exerting their prerogative at the polls.

Mr. Churchill announced that during his whirlwind campaign of nine days he intends to speak from the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, which heretofore has been the exclusive stamping ground of Socialists and Communists, and that he intends personally to canvass for votes in London's Soho district. Such methods are inconceivable to the old-time politicians who vote in Westminster.

After being beaten overwhelmingly in 1921 in Scotland by the only prohibitionist in the house of commons and again last year in Leicester by a Socialist, Mr. Churchill selected the Westminster division for another try, made possible by the death of the incumbent. This district comprises the houses of parliament itself, the lord chancellor voting there, as do the waiters and other servants of commons, and extends to the fashionable Bond street shopping sector with a part even going down to the financial quarter. But, on the other hand, it also goes into a large section inhabited by the lower middle class and the laboring quarter which, owing to apathy in years gone by, never has been figured as counting for much. It's different now, with a Labor government in power.

Sixty per cent of the registered voters live in that section. Never has more than 50 per cent of the 37,000 voters in the district voted. It always has been considered one of those safe Conservative districts where the party leaders simply selected the candidate and he went in easily. Another significant sign of the times in England is the smashing of party affiliations in this district, which is often referred to as "Tabloid England," representing mansions and slums and everything in between.

Mr. Churchill, whose liberalism has been seriously questioned, is running as an independent Anti-Socialist on the single issue that a Socialist government is bound to lead Britain straight to perdition.

Sixty of 250 Conservative members of commons publicly have indorsed him, and some Liberals are backing him, which has torn the party organization of the district into shreds.

Opposed to Mr. Churchill are Otho Nicholson, son of the former incumbent, who is running as an old-fashioned Conservative; Duckers, a Liberal and Brockway, the Labor candidate. Both the Liberal and Labor candidates spent time in jail during the war as conscientious objectors.

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Short Copra Crop Hits Samoa Trade

Merchants and traders are complaining of unsatisfactory trade returns since the copra crop has fallen short of expectations.

The rhinoceros beetle is increasing in some districts, despite the efforts of the government to exterminate it, but the decrease in the cocoanut crop cannot be attributed to the beetle. The pest is said to have come from Ceylon with importations of rubber plant.

Men and boys in American Samoa devote one morning each week searching for the beetle. In order to preserve the copra crop, which is the staple product of the island, the American government is imposing fines on natives who fail to adopt precautions against the beetle.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain authorizing search and seizure of suspected liquor craft beyond the three-mile limit, was ratified by the senate. The vote, which came after more than two hours of an executive session, was stated unofficially to be 68 to 7.

The treaty has yet to be ratified by the British parliament, but action there is expected shortly.

Under its provisions craft suspected of carrying liquor may be pursued from the shore for purposes of search or seizure one hour's steaming distance of the suspected craft. In return British steamers entering American territorial waters may carry intoxicating liquors under seal for use on outward voyages.

The McKenzie bill providing for acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals is in the hands of the senate, where it is expected to undergo a searching test by the agriculture committee.

The measure was passed by the house by a vote of 227 to 124, after a week of stormy debate, but how soon it will be taken up in senate committee has not been determined.

Chairman Norris already has declared opposition to the Ford offer and other members of the committee have criticized terms of the proposed lease. An indication of the committee's plans for consideration of the bill, however, is expected shortly.

Another big investigation was thrown into the congressional mill last week.

Meeting behind closed doors the special senate committee directed to investigate the charges of Senator Couzens, Republican, Michigan, of "irregularities" in the bureau of internal revenue, held its first session to map out the program and scope of its inquiry.

Plans for reduction in income taxes payable this year are again centered in the revenue bill, house Republican leaders having rejected President Coolidge's proposal that the provision be taken from the measure and enacted in a separate resolution before first installments were due.

The supreme court decided that the section of the Kansas Industrial Relations law prohibiting strikes by coal miners must stand or fall on the decision of the Kansas courts.

Attorney General Daugherty and Senator Elkins, republican, West Virginia, are the only two public officials who had transaction in Sinclair oil stock so far as shown by the oil committee's audit of broker's books, Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, announced.

Secretary Hoover issued a statement opposing any monopoly in radio broadcasting.

Charles M. Schwab told President Coolidge congressional investigations were injuring business.

The senate oil committee delved into the sending of marines to Teapot Dome, examining Assisting Secretary Roosevelt and Major General Lejeune, commandant of the marine corps.

Attorney General Daugherty advised the senate that the packer's consent decree had been well administered.

An application for a pardon for Edward A. Rumely, former editor of the New York Mail, was refused by President Coolidge.

Curtis W. Wilbur, of California was nominated to be secretary of the navy, and Hugh Bibson to be minister to Switzerland.

A federal grand jury began consideration of charges developed by a Chicago grand jury in regard to misuse of congressional influence.

The army board investigating military prisoners indicated in its preliminary report it would recommend clemency in a considerable number of cases.

Representative Sydney Anderson, republican, Minnesota, announced he would not seek reelection.

Federal Judge W. S. Kenyon declined appointment as secretary of the navy.

The senate defeated the Norbeck-Burtness bill designed to help farmers diversify their crops.

Former Senator Phelan, of California, appeared before a senate committee and gave his views on Japanese immigration.

Senator Lenroot resigned as chairman of the oil committee.

Gaston B. Means told the Daugherty investigating committee a startling tale of corruption which he said had existed in the department of justice.

An agreement was announced between the Washington and Ottawa governments for appointment of national commissions to assist the joint engineering board in planning for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deeper water ways project.

The house decided to vote Tuesday on the soldiers' bonus bill.

Secretary Work proposed legislation to encourage new reclamation projects.

Inquiry into operations of the bureau of internal revenue was begun before a senate committee.

Western livestock producers asked the interstate commerce commission for lower freight rates.

The senate adopted a resolution broadening the powers of the Daugherty investigating committee.

The suspension of section 28 of the Merchant Marine act was lifted by the interstate commerce commission, effective May 20.

Secretary Mellon told the senate finance committee that the revenue bill passed by the house must be revised to prevent a treasury deficit.

The army appropriation bill was reported to the house carrying $326,244,993 and calling for the maintenance of the army for another year at its present strength.

Congressional investigation of bribery rumors affecting members of congress was ordered by the house, with Representative Burton, republican, Ohio, as head of the investigating committee.

Edward B. McLean told the oil committee his assertion that he had loaned Albert B. Fall $100,000 in cash was made at Fall's request, added that he had no interest in the Sinclair and Doheny oil companies, and denied any knowledge of the Fall oil policies except what he had read in the newspapers.

JURISTS UPHOLD LEAGUE PRESTIGE

Report on Force, However, Dissatisfies Some of the Nations.

The authority of the League of Nations to bring its machinery to bear for the peaceful settlement of international disputes was upheld last week in a report of the special committee of international jurists which was accepted by the council of the league.

But the jurists did not categorically answer the particular question whether resorting to force as a means of obtaining satisfaction violates the covenant of the league. Because of this, delegates of Uruguay and Sweden expressed dissatisfaction. This question, like four others submitted to the jurists, was the outgrowth of the Italian occupation of the island of Corfu during the conflict between Italy and Greece, and the subsequent crisis in the league, when the Italians questioned the competency of the council to intervene under the terms of the covenant.

Signor Salandra, Italy, made a plea that the jurists' report be not changed. He declared there were important political reasons why the answers of the jurists should be accepted as reported. The general opinion was expressed that a categorical affirmative answer that coercive measures which are not intended as acts of war are inconsistent with the covenant would have so wounded Italian pride that it might have caused Italy to leave the league. The jurists, however, unqualifiedly decided that the council has the right to decide immediately whether coercive measures should maintain or be withdrawn.

On other questions the jurists decisively upheld the prestige of the league, and even Signor Guani, Uruguay, expressed the opinion that as a whole they presented interpretations of the covenant which would permit the council in the future to settle all differences between members, thus guaranteeing peace.

Wine Cheaper Than Water

Water has become more expensive than wine in Budapest because of special water taxes imposed to increase the city's income. The Hungarian government found the tax so burdensome it was forced to disband the Budapest city financial administration.

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So many married couples yearn for children that thousands of copies of a new book by Dr. H. Will Elders are being distributed without cost to childless women. Any female interested in overcoming conditions of sterility for this free book today. It describes a simple, home treatment based on the use of Steriltone, a wonderful scientific tonic that has had marvelous success all over the country in relieving constitutional weakness.

Every woman who wants to live a normal, happy home life with little ones around her should consider it her first duty to know what Steriltone is and why it should be so wonderful an aid to her. Read this little book which is sent without charge or obligation in a plain envelope. It includes facts that most women never have heard of explained to them. Simply send name and address to Dr. H. Will Elders, 3186 Ballinger Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. (Copyright.) H. W. E. 1924.

—Advertisement.

RHEUMATISM

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It.

In the year of 1893 I was stricken with Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. Finally, after remedy after remedy and relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling of the joints) rheumatism to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you can send the price of it, one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today. Mark H. Jackson, 121-B Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, Heart Diseases, Many Nervous Diseases, Etc., are usually the result of unequal circulation to head and brain tissue associated with toxic accumulation in the tissues. New method self-treatment, Booklet 32, FREE. Henderson System, Charleston, W. Va.

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Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

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To anyone suffering from Piles who will make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's Mild Combination Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, such Pile troubles all in plain wrapper. Dr. Van Vleck TRY IT FREE. Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, after forty years perfecting his now world famous Absorption Method. No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone without cost. Then, after trying it you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after many years of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-12, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send only Advertisement.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

CALL for a national convention of political organizations favorable to the "third party" movement, to be held in St. Paul, June 17, was issued by a conference of delegates from eight states. The purpose of the convention is to nominate a president and adopt a national platform.

The Ward line freighter Santiago was lost when it sank off Cape Hatteras last week in a snow-freighted hurricane which raged at 80 miles an hour along the eastern seaboard, leaving in its path scores of disabled craft, enormous property damage and a long list of dead and injured. Twenty members of the Santiago's crew were rescued.

More than $1,000,000 worth of surplus war materials have been sold by the United States to the Obregon government in Mexico.

The Non-partisan league of Minnesota in state convention, voted 84 to 78, to affiliate with the Farmer-Labor federation of that state.

The first North Sea train ferry will soon be running from Harwich, Eng., to Zeebrugge, a distance of 84 miles, in nine hours. It is planned to run three boats, each to accommodate 54 railway trucks standing side by side on two sets of rails.

Twelve villages in Costa Rica are in ruins and inhabitants are living in tents, owing to numerous recent earth shocks. Altogether 420 shocks were felt.

The church union bill, combining the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, was passed by the Manitoba legislature last week.

An effort to settle the much argued question of the effectiveness of prohibition enforcement in Washington, has been ordered by President Coolidge as a result of the charges by Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett that the capital is the "wettest city in the United States."

A 60-day stay of execution was granted William G. Benham and Dwight L. Harrison of the R. L. Dollings Co. of Ohio, in which to file appeal following their sentence to 20 years in the federal penitentiary and a fine of $5,000 each for using the mails to defraud in connection with stock sales.

Bones of Senbi, "scribe of kings," who died in the XIII Egyptian dynasty, some 4,000 years ago, were unwrapped recently at the Cleveland Museum of Art, where Senbi's mummy case had been exhibited since 1914.

GOVERNMENT agents last week seized the Royal Mail Orduna in New York harbor for violation of the customs, national prohibition and narcotic laws. A bond of $1,000,000 was demanded for permitting the ship to sail back and the officers were ordered to trial on liquor and narcotic smuggling charges. Two of the seven members of the crew pleaded guilty.

The opium congress, which adjourned last week to meet later in Paris, has brought out the tremendous difficulties in the way of reaching an international agreement which will meet American ideas and really limit the production of opium and its derivatives to medical and scientific needs.

Mrs. John MacCormack, wife of the Irish-American singer, and her daughter, Gwen, 15, were sent to a hospital in Lyons, France, suffering from cuts and bruises sustained in the wreck of the Calais-Mediterranean express.

Albert Hall Harris, vice president in charge of corporate relations, will be elected president of the New York Central lines to succeed A. H. Smith, who was killed in a fall from a horse recently.

Death of former President Gutierrez and the consequent increased activities of revolutionary factions have left Honduras for the time being without any government whatever.

Full recognition of the Russian soviet government was decided on by the Chinese cabinet last week.

Activities of the entire New York Central railroad system were suspended last week during funeral services for Alfred H. Smith, president of the lines, who was killed recently.

Thirty persons were injured, two buildings were wrecked and windows were smashed when a dynamite bomb was exploded at the entrance to a downtown Greek coffee house in Detroit last week.

One London newspaper recently gave great prominence to a statement to the effect that the dispute between the pope and the Italian government is about to be settled, and that in consequence, the pope no longer will consider himself a prisoner in the vatican.

Gratitude for the rescue of the captain and 45 members of the Japanese steamer Kyosei Maru by American sailors after it had been drifting 28 days, is expressed by the Japanese government.

STATES may legally limit the hours of work of women in certain industries and prohibit their employment after certain hours at night, the U. S. supreme court declared in a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the New York labor law.

A vigorous fight for McAdoo delegates will be waged in Ohio primaries, David L. Rockwell, McAdoo campaign manager, declared recently.

Adolfo De La Huerta has abandoned the insurgent forces, of which he has been the supreme chief, the Mexican foreign office reports. This would mean the end of organized resistance and the pacification of southern Mexico.

Returns from the presidential primary in New Hampshire show election of 11 delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Coolidge. Kansas and Colorado are also in the list of states now backing him.

Although the Swiss government has not made a definite decision regarding Abdul Medjid, the exiled caliph of the Moslems, it is thought he will be allowed to reside in Switzerland on condition that he refrain from political and religious propaganda.

Backed by Dayton and New York capital, an organization to carry passengers over the model airways between Dayton and Washington is in the process of formation.

Charles Peter, Salt Lake City, president of the International Mascot Mining Co., Pocatello, Idaho, was held last week in $25,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny, in connection with alleged stock swindles.

William G. McAdoo, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, declared that the "crushing defeat administered by Democrats of Missouri to Senator Reed recently, is a striking rebuke for the campaign of personalities he directed against me."

Charging fraud, graft and fraudulent misuse of government funds, Amos W. Woodcock, U. S. district attorney for Maryland, filed suit in federal court against Smith, Hauser & McIsaac, Inc., of New York, to recover $7,000,000 alleged excess spent in construction of Camp Meade.

Income tax returns received up to May 10 in New York show a falling off of $523,407 as compared with returns of a similar date last year.

OIL TESTIMONY IS SENSATIONAL

Continued From Page One

with Alfred R. Urion, a lawyer in Washington, Holdridge testified.

Miss Stinson Appears.

With an amazing tale, replete with insinuations, inferences and charges, the investigation of Daugherty got under way last Wednesday with a cyclonic start.

Roxie Stinson of Columbus, O., divorsed wife of Jess W. Smith of Washington Court House, "bumper and friend" and confidant of the attorney general, who committed suicide in the latter's apartments a year ago, was the first and only witness.

From behind the crumpled folds of a tear-soaked handkerchief, she sobbed and murmured a sensational story that ranged from stock transactions to motion pictures of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight, all of which she insisted were connected with profits for her late husband and the attorney general.

"We" and "They."

In all the accounts of his doings in Washington which Smith confided to her, the divorced wife contended against all cross-examination that when Smith said "we," he meant himself and Daugherty and that when she said "they," she meant the same two men.

Specifically, Miss Stinson testified that Smith had given her 25 shares of White Motors stock, which was a part of what "they" had obtained without any cost; that Smith told her "we" looked forward to profits approximating $180,000 if it could be arranged to exhibit the motion pictures of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight; that Smith had come into possession of a large amount of the stock of the Pure Oil Co. of Ohio; and that Smith, proprietor of a small town store in Ohio, worth approximately $175,000 when he came to Washington in 1921, soon increased his fortune to approximately $250,000.

All this, Miss Stinson said, was done by "we" and "they" and she persisted that the second man of the combination always was Attorney General Daugherty.

A nickel in the slot radio receiving outfit gives patrons advance information as to the type of entertainment coming and posts a warning 20 seconds before another nickel is required to enable them to enjoy an uninterrupted performance.

BLAMES GANG FOR PLIGHT IN JAIL CELL

Minister's Son Preaches Sermon Lest Others Follow Him.

"Get yourself a good girl and stick to her. And cut out the gang."

This was the advice to modern youth voiced by Walfrid Lillback, 18, minister's son, from his cell in a Brooklyn jail, last week.

"If I had stuck to my girl and not my gang I wouldn't be here," remarked Lillback, who is the son of Rev. J. J. Lillback, pastor of the Finnish Golgotha Congregational church.

"I am guilty of robbery all right," the youth said. "If there is anything I can tell parents it is to keep their boys from running around with a 'bunch.' A boy, by himself, never thinks of doing wrong. It's when the 'bunch' gets together they plot things. Collective courage will carry a boy on to crime.

"It's true that I always rushed into things without thinking of the consequences, but when I was alone, or out with my girl, I never thought of crime."

OIL BARON ONCE A COUNTRY BOY

Harry Sinclair Spent Youth Near Wheeling, West Virginia.

Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil promoter, owner of the world-renowned Zev and one of the storm centers in the Teapot Dome tempest, has the added distinction of being a product of Main street.

Sinclair was born August 6, 1876, in Benwood, W. Va., five miles south of Wheeling. He was the son of John Sinclair, an obscure druggist. The house in which he was born still stands at No. 718 Main street, a smoke-blackened brick dwelling, rapidly falling into ruin. Harry never returned, like Henry Ford, to restore the old homestead where he passed his boyhood years. The house is now occupied by persons who have never heard of Sinclair until photographers, directed by local relatives, found the place and apprised them of its history.

The Sinclairs left Benwood when Harry was about eight years of age. The drug business in the smoky little mill town proving unprofitable, Harry's father decided to try his fortune in the West, and from Benwood the family traveled to Kansas, where the drug store was opened in Independence.

It was in this store that Harry learned the druggist trade and, thus equipped, set out in his youth for Ponca City, Okla., where he made his first venture in oil and found the highroad to fortune—and Teapot Dome.

Bagdad now gets its thousand and one nights entertainment at motion picture theaters.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritis, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

Can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say: CURED and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling over half a million cases of eczema and devoting 24 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what you have used or are using now, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured; all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. Just write me TODAY and I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you and thousands of others as it has me. Just write me and try it. Address

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, Eczema Specialist, 402 Court Blk., SEDALIA, MO.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

TRICK OF HAY TRADE— Whose Ox Was Gored?

... a long-time hay ... a representative of ... hay association. He ... business. He said ... had to fight for a ... city, through which ... of hay have been ... a bad suspicion arose ... something wrong in ... big hay center. It ... loads to the south- ... ers who consigned ... market very seldom ... on their hay. They ... d who and where ... man in the hay pile. ... repaired car of hay ... this city market. ... graded No. 2 and ... No. 3 by those in ... tion and grading. ... car was sold and ... ther city as hay No. ... city resold and re- ... to a second smaller ... where it was again in- ... graded as No. 2 and ... the hay dealers who had ... expense of this round trip ... of hay went to the ... raised a big crop of ... ment inspector and ... ers, who were sup- ... the public a square ... time explaining. ... and the dealer were ... of this rotten deal- ... The smart fellows bought the ... and marked it as of inferior ... When these same smart ... did the same hay to their ... customers the same hay was graded ... and the price was fixed ac- ... accordingly.

This country has suffered from ... graft mania. Everybody has ... notion that the farmer and ... ought to be fleeced. ... the lid has been coming off ... finding that every line of human ... has been poisoned with ... graft germ. Have we gotten used ... it? Do we like to be ... and skinned?

... men to whom we talked ... under rules now used and ... farmers kicked out they ... are getting a square ... hay inspection and grading.

TWENTY DOLLAR DINNERS— Are Given in Berlin.

Wine, women and song have made many men go wrong. When the head is in a whirl and a statesman has an armful of girl, the nation is not always safe or well served.

Now comes word that a $20 dinner was pulled off in Berlin by Americans and Germans who were supposed to discuss reparations and payment of war debts.

The chances are that $20 paid for wine and red liquor as well as food, music and service. Twenty dollars is too much to pay for one person's feed and drink.

If Germany gave such a dinner it was for the purpose of making American brain confused and dizzy. Somebody had an axe to grind. Somebody expected to do some sleight-of-hand trick. No credit to America for such conduct. In this dinner we see the reason why our diplomacy is more or less rotten and disgraceful and mighty costly and well-nigh useless.

Twenty-dollar dinners in Germany, when that country is asking our country, our congress to give charity to the hungry folks in that country. Does not sound good. We are inclined to ask questions about such affairs. We may decide to send different persons to represent America in these international conferences. Think it over.

WALLACE CRITICIZED— Officer Defended.

Some say that Mr. Wallace, U. S. secretary of agriculture, is not in sympathy with the farmers in their efforts to work out their co-operative marketing plans.

Others say that the secretary, as the boss of the United States road system, is more in sympathy with many of the road material interests than he is with the farmer taxpayer.

Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, Utah has stated that the federal money has been used to encourage the building of excessive ... roads and has forced unnecessary burden upon the farm.

A few farm papers have defended the secretary by saying that it is no part of his work to organize or encourage farmers in co-operative marketing. We wonder whether the time will come when public opinion will demand a new secretary who will be in sympathy with the common folks.

How many of the big fellows at Washington have come under grave suspicion while the poor devils back home have had to borrow money to ... Clean house and ... seems to be the Coolidge ... and policy. More power to him.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS— For Seven Horse Races.

We have before us the notice of a race program. The races will occur ... this year. They are seven in number. More races will be announced later for this same meeting.

The top purse offered is $10,000. The lowest purse is $3,000. The total amount offered for seven races is $38,000. Racing stakes are getting larger year after year.

Thirty thousand dollars would ... build a hospital and equip it in many of the smaller towns and county seats of our country. In fact this sum of money would do a lot of good things for a town or community.

The betting that will be done on these races will total at least $250,000 more than the purses. America pays a big toll for sport. We seem to like it. Horse racing has always been a favorite sport. Perhaps it always will be.

WHAT OF FUTURE— Will We Need Telephones?

The motor bus is putting the electric railways out of business in many places. Will the radio put the telephone wires out of business?

Men who have millions invested in telephones and electric railways are seeing ghosts and bankruptcy ahead of them.

Big business is getting more or less uneasy. It does not know what new invention will change the whole order of things and make their investments worthless.

Yes, we live in a fast age. The chemist and the inventor may be said to be raising hell in more ways than one. They keep us guessing. It is hard for us to keep up to-date. We are up with the styles today and behind them tomorrow.

Will we talk long distances without wire? Will we have to junk our telephone box and outfit that we now have? Will we have to buy a newfangled wireless or radio set? Who knows what tomorrow will bring forth?

The chances are that the telephone will stay a long time. There are millions of dollars invested in it. It gives service. America leads in rapid travel and quick service in communication.

QUARRELS IN CHURCH— Must We Elect Christians.

Some of our Protestant churches have a quarrel as to who is a Christian and who is not. In some instances a vote has been taken to settle the question.

Do we have to elect Christians by a ballot vote? In the old days Christians were made by conversion, by the mourners' bench, by confession, baptism and other prescribed church rites.

Now we hear a lot about modernists, evolutionists, fundamentalists and the regulars. This monkey business is a bad thing in church affairs.

Our own notion is that it is safe to believe in God and the Golden Rule and to practice the teachings of both. Better let the monkey alone on his roost in show or museum. Do it now.

Farm folks are sitting steady in the boat. It's the higher-ups who are rocking the ship.

GIVING APPLAUSE PLENTY— Grandmother and Grandchild.

Do we get too old to give applause to something that is good and well worthy of applause? If we do, it is too bad for us.

Not long ago a lady was talking to a crowd. The speaker had her audience tremendously interested. She was saying the things that claimed the attention of old and young.

We took special notice of a grandmother and a grandchild, near the front of the audience. Frequently, when this lady speaker told a story or made a good point, one or the other, and sometimes both, gave a hearty hand-clapping as a token of approval and applause.

Many times we see folks seated in an audience with no thought of giving applause to the speaker or to their own children, if the young folks sing, read or recite on the platform. God pity these tightwad souls. They are not getting much out of life.

It never pays to be gloomy. Get a ticket on the road to joy and sunshine. It will cure blues and many flesh ills. Giving applause does the platform folks good, but it does the giver of applause a hundred times more good to do the giving.

Thaw out. Better not freeze up. Get mellow. Fight gloom and blues. Live longer by making others happy. Kiss your wife. Do it now.

GOOD ROADS MEETING— County and Township Folks.

We accepted invitation to attend a good roads meeting at which township, county and state road officials were present.

A county-wide program was discussed. Each township wanted to know that it was to get its share of state and federal aid road funds.

The township trustees wanted to know that the county officials would spend some of the county money on their township roads. This is a question that comes up in nearly every state.

Most of the township road officials were farmers. Several road superintendents were present. They stated that they could do more and better work on the highways if they had better machinery to work with.

The county surveyor or engineer must work with the state, county, township and even United States road officers. He has a big job on his hands to keep all of these pulling together.

At noon there was a luncheon at which town and country folks broke bread together. All were interested in roads and the welfare of the county. Farm folks and town people can eat without fighting.

ARE WE BELOW PAR— Short Dollar—Long Labor.

Is the American dollar going down? Other money units of other countries are going down. That is it takes more marks, more francs and more liras to buy a day's work or a loaf of bread than it once did.

Is the American dollar losing its power? It takes more dollars to buy labor or a suit of clothes than it once did. When prices go up is it not a sign that the dollar is weaker and will buy less?

The money units of England, Germany, France and Italy have been growing weaker. Takes more dollars to pay rent. Once one dollar was strong enough to buy what two dollars will pay now.

The person who had $10,000 gold bonds a dozen years ago got enough interest to pay many little debts and obligations. Today this interest income will buy hardly half as much. The gold bonds are worth no more now than they were in 1912.

The farmer pays more to plan and harvest a crop, but he gets no more for his crop than he did before the dollar lost its power. Who is to blame and what is the cause? Is there some master mind at work? Is Henry Ford right in blaming the Jew for many ills we imagine we have?

ILLS OF FOLKS— Should Have Our Sympathy.

Too often we hear remarks made about folks who have some ill or physical misfortune. Young folks frequently make remarks that do no credit to themselves.

Sometimes we hear remarks made about somebody who has happened to make a misstep. Sometimes too many folks seem to rejoice because some person has made a mistake or has some ill habit.

Why not forget such stuff? Why not have some sympathy instead of ridicule or scoffing? Why not try to do or say something that might be a help to the unfortunate person?

Why rejoice at any person's shortcoming or condition? We heard some silly girls laughing about persons whom they saw in a state institution. The girls deserve as much pity as the inmates of the place. There was no sense in either head. Cut it out. Have sympathy. Give a helping hand.

HONOR OLD FOLKS— Don't Wait for Hearse.

Honor old folks while they live. Do not wait until they are in the hearse and coffin. Do it now.

Old folks like bouquets. They appreciate kind words. It sets a good example for young folks to honor thy father and thy mother.

Every lodge, church, grange, Sunday school, club, or other association should arrange an old folks' program once or twice a year. Give them a front seat. Make some fuss over them. They want to be appreciated. They are human. They still have a heart and soul.

A little of God's kindness will make them happier and will also make the organization that does it a better institution. To prove it, try it. These older folks kept the home fires burning in the days gone by.

To those who have kept the faith and reached the goal of three-score years and ten, we owe a debt that we should pay while they are on top of the ground. We should do it while they can still laugh and cry and be gay and sad along with the rest of us. Do it now.

UNCLE SAM'S AUTOS— Leads the World Record.

Recently Rural Welfare editor had a talk and a ride with the chief of a state highway department.

This state official stated that there were 18,000,000 automobiles in the world. Uncle Sam has 15,000,000 of these.

The road problem is bigger in the U. S. A. than it is in any other country of the world. The day is soon here when main highways will be electric lighted and have automatic signals to make travel safe.

We may have to have one-way roads and many safeguards to prevent loss of life. The crowd on the road is rapidly growing larger.

Folks who live on main highways should take pride in keeping premises, fences, lawns and gardens in neat and cheerful appearance. Paint fence posts white and also any wire poles or posts along the road. This will improve appearance and help to guide travel in fog.

SCHOOL BOY SUICIDE— Wanted Mother to Buy Auto.

We have just read a news item. It states that a boy in high school committed suicide by taking poison.

The lad wanted his widow mother to buy him an auto. She did not have the money. The son thought he was abused. He could not keep the pace and go the gait that some other boys went.

This boy thought he had to make a showing with the girls and give them a ride. He thought that the world owed him an automobile and insisted on his mother providing him with a machine.

Perhaps some foolish girl goaded him on in his mad desire to have an auto. Perhaps he had been humored too much in some other things before he made this demand upon his mother.

We wonder whether the teacher of today is giving the right kind of teaching and inspiration to pupils in the school. Perhaps this mother had indulged this son too much in other things before he reached the conclusion that he should have a joy-ride wagon.

It's a sad story. The boy, for the time being, was a dunce. He might have been a useful citizen. The mother, of course, is sad. She may have regrets and even wish that she had made some kind of sacrifice and gotten her son a machine.

The boy who thinks so little of his mother, and the son who is willing to impoverish his mother is probably more good dead than alive. Is it not time for parents to stop, look and listen and use more judgment and discipline in growing up children

USE MORE CORN MEAL— Good for Your Health.

A lady writes to us urging that folks should eat more corn meal. She insists that this food will encourage health and strength.

How many young folks would be content to make a supper or a dinner on mush and milk? How many know how to make and bake a corn pone? How many know how to make the old-fashioned lye hominy?

Do the girls know how to make corn cakes or corn muffins? Millers who make wheat flour are taking notice that corn meal and corn products are becoming strong competitors of wheat flour.

In the early days our pioneers were reared largely upon corn in its various forms of food. It is coarser than the finely ground flour. Wheat in some form makes a coarse food and is good for the human system.

Corn can be grown red, white and blue, and sometimes spotted. The food content is always good for bone and muscle and brain. Eat corn meal mush and be merry. Do it now.

WORN-OUT FIELDS— Would Make Timber Lands.

"Farming" is the name of a peppy business magazine which is published at Knoxville, Tenn. It is full of good ideas.

This magazine prints an editorial which should be broadcast over the nation. It is a message which the nation needs.

Timber lands are already valuable. They are fast becoming more valuable. This is a sure warning that we must begin growing a second crop of timber to save worn-out fields and to save the price of wood for future generations.

Here is the editorial from "Farming:"

"The migration of negroes to the North and elsewhere will result in some abandoned farm lands in the South. As a rule these lands have been impoverished by slip-shod farming, and it is well that nature be given a chance to repair the damage that has been wrought in this way.

"Too much land has been under the mode of cultivation that should be classed as soil-robbing—the work of ignorant whites as well as blacks —and the movement of both to cities and industrial centers may prove a blessing to the South.

"Half of the cleared lands of our agricultural sections could be made to produce twice as much as is harvested from the whole area, and this is the important work ahead for intelligent, enterprisong farmers who remain on the job.

"It would be a good thing for the country and for future generations if the other half of our much abused farm lands could be reforested. Timber will be one of our most valuable crops from now on, and forest lands are needed to conserve soils, rainfall and moisture—to preserve our water-powers — to decrease the damaging effects of droughts, storms and floods.

"About 80 per cent of our woodlands, and nearly all of our cleared lands are in the hands of farmers and private owners. If they could be aroused to the pressing needs of the present and given a clear idea of what they owe to posterity, for which they hold these lands in trust, there would be a nation-wide movement for reforestation and the conservation of our greatly reduced forest areas and farm woodlots."

EVERY DAY IN SCHOOL— Good Habit for Pupils.

Do parents know the value of keeping children in school every day it is possible for them to be there? Many do not.

Pupils who are irregular in attendance soon lag behind in their studies. They are embarrassed by not being able to answer questions and to make as good grades as other pupils. The result is a desire to quit going to school.

If the pupil makes up his or her mind to quit, some excuse other than the real one is invented. Once out of school it is hard to ever get the boy or girl back to school-room work and study interest.

Every day out of school means a loss of a $10 bill, is the way one noted educator states the matter. Fathers and mothers should go the limit to keep the young folks in the school every day and to be there on time in the morning and at noon. Do it now.

KAISER HAS PLENTY— German Children Starving.

War is hell every time it comes. The innocent suffer. The guilty pay little or no penalty. War is expected to make some rich and some poor.

The German kaiser lives in a castle. He is rich and has plenty. He is surrounded by luxury. He has nothing to do except exercise his muscles and bones and ponder o'er what a fool he was to start war.

The German children are starving. America is asked to send food to them, and we are sending relief and charity to those who are the victims of war and greed.

It is a generous thing for Americans to do. The ruling classes of Germany deserve no sympathy. They have brought wreck and ruin to a great country. The poor are to be pitied.

When Woodrow Wilson was mourned by all the world at his death, Germany refused to lower her flag flying over the German mansion at Washington. After the German ambassador discovered that there would be trouble he did lower the flag, more from cowardice than for any other reason.

If the flag had not been lowered to half-mast, the American Legion boys would have made a short job of it. Germany can pay her debts. She is not doing it. She is asking America to feed her hungry children and mothers. Shall we do it?

GOOD WINTER READING— How Much Did You Do?

Winter vacation is well nigh over for the farmer. Most of him and her have had a fairly good time the past few weeks.

There was time to read and learn. What did you read? Did you read the best books or papers? How do you go about it to find out what is the best literature for you to read and think about?

Do you ever talk to your neighbors as to the best books and papers to read? Can you name half a dozen magazines that would do you and your family some good to read?

Do you know what the other members of your family like to read? Do you try to fit yourself in reading matter and pay no attention to the taste and desire of wife and children in selecting books and magazines?

Honest Injun, are you not a little behind the times when it comes to answering these questions? It will pay you to go to your own school where you are both teacher and pupil. Did you waste a winter's reading time? Are you better posted on any one subject than you were this time last year. Tell the truth.

TOO MUCH ORGANIZED— Cause of Farmer Woes.

At a big meeting of co-operative grain dealers one speaker said that there were entirely too many organizations that wanted to be well paid for saving the farmer.

He further said that it was up to the farmer to put his own head in the game and help himself, and to quit leaning on the government or on any organization for salvation and prosperity.

Let the farmer save. Let him reduce expenses. Let him lower the cost of production. Let him belong to one good organization and in it discuss marketing and common sense politics.

Too many farmers are like other folks; they think more of their party politics than they do of their own business and of their own family. Politicians take advantage of this weakness and can often get a farmer to vote against his own interest.

How many Blade readers agree that this speaker was telling the truth? Did he hit any of our readers? Are we fair minded enough to know when somebody does hit him with a big chunk of truth? Think it over.

LODGE DUES AND TAXES— Twin Climbers—Going Up.

Taxes and lodge dues go up. It costs to live. It costs to die. We have to do both. Busy old world. Yet we like it. We want to stay.

Taxes climb. Then we buy blue sky bait to dodge taxes. The bait of seven per cent and no tax makes us bite and swallow the thing whole. Our cash goes. It seldom comes back. Rat-holes are hard to fill.

Lodge dues go up. Members drop out. Lodge income often decreases under excessive dues. Lodge enthusiasm may shrink. Here and there some discord.

Lodges, like folks, may spend too much money. Economy often does more for a lodge or organization than increased dues will do. Raising lodge salaries helps to make the burden heavier and lodge usefulness less. Economy is better insurance than extravagance.

Farm organizations are more often wrecked by spending too much rather than by spending too little.

WISE, WEALTHY, WICKED

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 23 Is, "The Reign of Solomon"—I. Kings 3-11; II. Chron. 1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

MY NEAR EASTERN mail of yesterday brought me a packet of Cedar of Lebanon seeds; and straightway I found myself again back in imagination amid the beautiful thousand-year-old forest on the heights of the Lebanon mountains, thinking thoughts of Solomon and his friend Hiram, king of Tyre, and the temple they built. By timber and stone, by ports and peoples, by literature and legends, the traveler in the Near East comes into contact with King Solomon.

His quarries, under the city of Jerusalem, which may still be visited, where workmen wrought, so that no sound of hammer was heard in the building of the temple, interest me more than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The few remaining stones of Solomon's Temple, which are today the Wailing Place of orthodox Jerusalem Jews, are a notable link with the glory that this king-builder created. Tadmur in the wilderness, the wonderful desert ruins northeast of Damascus, which some day will be easily accessible and entirely safe for tourists, recall the extent and grandeur of Solomon's dominions. So also does Elath, the modern village of Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba on the Red Sea, which many British sailors and soldiers learned to know during the war. And Solomon's ships went to Tarshish—Spain—and to Ophir, which may have been either Africa or India. The traveler who follows Solomon's traces will go far and see much. His is a name not born to die.

This week millions of minds will be directed toward a study of Solomon's character and work. He thus becomes a present force in shaping human life. So we must look straight and fearlessly at him. We should not tolerate that maudlin and apologetic mood which sees only the good in the Scriptural characters. The Bible itself is utterly honest; we have clear record in its pages of all phases of Solomon's story.

A Good Beginning.

Heavily handicapped in his birth, with Bathsheba for a mother, and David in his degenerate days, for a father, and the environment of an oriental court for his upbringing, young Solomon, who came to the throne of Israel after a struggle with his brother Adonijah, nevertheless made a noble start. His handicap reminds us that "the rich man's son does not have a fair chance in life." But awed by the responsibilities of his new position, and stirred to his deepest nature, Solomon turned toward Jehovah, the covenant God of Israel. His name means "peaceable," and he proved the spiritual qualities that were in him by the request he made of God.

This business of life's choice is of ever current interest to youth. Of late years I have been brought into rather close relationship with college students; and I find concern about their careers an overmastering topic with nearly all of them. They are confronted, like Solomon, with the great questions: What shall I be? What shall I do? What shall I live for? What shall I seek? What will be the main motive and passion of my life. What is true success?

In his decision hour, Solomon asked God for wisdom and knowledge. And the Lord commended him for the things he did not ask as much as for those which he sought. It was a noble ambition the new king voiced. He wanted Divine help for his high task; and at the outset he displayed that fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom. His very asking betrayed possession; for "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh." An ignoble soul could not have made Solomon's petition.

The Orange or the Tree.

To see first things first—wisdom and knowledge ahead of weath and long life and personal triumphs—is like asking for an orange tree instead of an orange. The orange is lost in the using, but the tree keeps on producing successive crops of oranges. To get wisdom is to get that which makes all other getting easy. This should be obvious, even to the youth who quits school too early in order to make money. Mature persons marvel at the short-sightedness of young people, which is forever relinquishing the tree in exchange for the fruit. The youths who give all their evenings to dances, the movies and parties, sneer at the "slow" chap who spends most of his evenings in study; while they are buying oranges with the expenditure of their time, he is buying trees. Wise with the wisdom of Solomon is the person who seeks first an understanding heart; for that is permanent riches.

Here we find ourselves squarely confronting the present-day issue of what use youth elects to make of its possibilities. There is no denying that we are living in a pleasure-mad age. More things are in the saddle. Sense seems to supersede spirit. Too many young men would rather possess automobiles than possess noble characters. They seek money ahead of ministry. Music means more than meditation to them. "A good time," is, in their sight, more precious than a good name. The sober great qualities are freely sacrificed for the moment's gratification. In so saying, we are not overlooking that other great company of young people in schools, in Christian Endeavor societies and in the Sunday school who "covet earnestly the best gifts." The Solomon choice may not at present be fashionable, but it is still the way of the wise.

A Bad Ending.

With such a start, Solomon could not help growing into a great king. So he became a builder; a constructive creator of a material prosperity. He built up Israel's commerce to the ends of the known world. He fostered the arts, and especially literature. He established Israel upon a scale of splendor matching the most lavish usages of his day and world.

He was an oriental despot, of course. There is no shutting our eyes to the fact that Solomon's idea of government and ours are radically different. He considered the state as tributary to the king; the people lived for the ruler, not the ruler for the people. So he imposed high taxes —ever the most fertile ground of popular discontent—and impressed the men into his armies. We do not read that he bettered the lot of the poor. Nowadays the glory and strength of a state is the prosperity and happiness of the people. "I serve" is the most royal of mottoes.

Not even wise Solomon could withstand that kind of life. He whose prayer at the dedication of the Temple is a classic of devotion and statesmanship, gradually succumbed to this insidious sense that he personally was above the moral law. The blunder has ever been a common one of the great, especially of kings. "The king can do no wrong" is a notion of widespread and devastating application. It explains many of the scandals and crimes and moral collapses in the "upper circles" of life.

When the Good Become Bad.

Is anybody safe if wise and consecrated Solomon could fall? Nobody. The best may backslide. The crown of free will which every man wears makes it possible for even the holiest to lapse into sin. This terrible truth should keep everybody humble, and in daily deep dependence upon Divine grace.

Seldom is such a crash sudden. The mighty tree that falls in a storm is usually found to be rotten at the core. Moral declension is gradual. Solomon began by taking heathen wives; and, almost inevitably, condoning their foreign ways and worship.

When flesh yields spirit soon follows. Solomon became first a sensualist and then an idolater. No man can violate the Scriptural law of chastity and maintain his soul in vigor. Our eyes have become accustomed to reading the ever-recurring news of the downfall of men due to transgressions of the Seventh Commandment. Sensuality and covetousness are two of the deadly sins that most frequently shipwreck human lives.

It is easy to jest about Solomon's 700 wives and 300 concubines; it is better to face seriously the clear moral teachings implied, concerning monogamy and the Christian ideal of the relations between men and women.

Solomon the wise became Solomon the wicked. He went back on his promises, he went back on his people, and he went back on Jehovah. Because God had loved Solomon he was bound to be angry with him in his moral decadence. If you can love you can also hate; both passions are born of the same spiritual power. God would not be a moral God if he did not show disfavor even to His favorites when they sin. Solomon's reign, which begin so auspiciously, ended ignominously because he had not kept faith with God and with the moral laws. After all, is there any other real failure except sin?

COUSIN OF R. L. S. SAILS FOR HOME

Broken in Health, Writer Says 'Frisco Gave Him Cold Shoulder.

Broken in health and impoverished, Robert Wilson Stevenson, a second cousin of R. L. Stevenson, recently lay on a cot in Ellis Island hospital, faced with the wreck of the hope for literary success which brought him to this country 14 months ago and awaited with impatience his deportation to Scotland on the liner Assyria.

A painter and a poet, Stevenson came to this country as a steerage passenger in December, 1922, as his famous relative had 43 years before and set out to find health at a relative's ranch in Guerneville, Calif., hoping also to find something of the literary success which "R. L. S." had found on his two visits to America.

Asked Deportation.

Ill health, disappointment over his literary failures and bitterness because of laws which he thought infringed on his personal liberties resulted in his requesting deportation, and last week in San Francisco a warrant was issued, marked "likely to become a public charge."

"California," he wrote, recently to a friend, "was really no place for me. The laws of the state are far too absurd. I am not an angel by any means, but I think I can live far better than many of those who fain would call themselves so.

Given Cold Shoulder.

"I think my criticism of San Francisco was far too rigid for the people to stomach, so they gave me the cold shoulder in a way very unbecoming to good breeding. The mass of the people were not quite civilized. This alone made it difficult for me to understand them, let alone live among them.

"When the press asked me what I thought of San Francisco, I told them, 'when I saw what its inward purity was like then could I talk of its outward glory.' The devil can't live in Scotland, because he can only get a pickin' hoe there, but when he comes to California he'll bust."

Obregon Buys California Horse

President Obregon of Mexico has purchased Orange, a six-year-old gelding, for use as a saddle horse, says J. B. Michel of the Uplifters' Saddle club. Orange was champion stock horse of California for 1922 and 1923.

ASTHMA

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PARLIAMENT TO HEAR AGITATION FOR HOME RULE OVER SCOTLAND

The British parliament is going to have a new home rule agitation. Hitherto home rule has always been associated with Ireland's age-old wrongs, but with the Free State Irish nationalism ceased to be a problem for British statesmen.

But the latest home rulers are the Scots. While they are not in such a frame of mind to harry parliament as the Irish Nationalists did, nevertheless they long for quicker action in certain affairs relating to Scotland.

Ireland, as everybody knows, was kept under the British heel for centuries—not because of the genius of the English but simply because the Irish could never agree among themselves on what they wanted or the best means of attainment. And there is nothing like unanimity among the Scots in a demand for home rule.

No Menacing Agitation.

The case of Ireland was mentioned—not because the present agitation in Scotland is analagous, but because the mere term "home rule" through the association of more than a generation of agitation came to be synonomous with the suggested solution of Ireland's woes.

A bill to this end will be introduced in parliament this spring by George Buchanan, Labor member from Glasgow. Closely associated with him is the Rev. Campbell Stephen, a Free Church clergyman, also a Labor member for Glasgow.

There is a Scottish home rule association of sufficient importance to enlist the interest of the Marquess of Graham, who serves as its president. Scottish home rulers insist that there is a very general demand for self-determination in their country.

Free State Not Wanted.

What will the Scottish members ask for when Mr. Buchanan introduces his bill? That remains to be determined. Mr. Stephen thinks it will be something very much more than the limited home rule which the people of Northern Ireland have under a Belfast parliament, and decidedly less than the Free State status which the other 26 counties of Ireland enjoy.

Mr. Campbell said there is no agitation for Scottish independence, but a decided demand for self-determination. Whatever measure of home rule he and his associates ask for, will be in expectation of maintaining their present representation in the British parliament with a subsidiary parliament sitting at Edinburgh to legislate on wholly Scottish questions.

"Gas and Water" Rule.

In connection with Scottish self-determination one often hears the descriptive term "gas-and-water home rule," meaning direct local control of public service corporations and municipal and local affairs generally. The home rule agitators insist that such a measure would not half satisfy the demands of the Scotch.

There is, however, another and a highly important Scotch element which regards home-rule agitation as without substance or justification. This element includes those highly placed in official positions in Scotland and in the British empire at large, educational leaders and for the most part people of wealth and the landed gentry.

They declare that Scotland may consider herself lucky if Great Britain does not take the initiative in dissolving the union with Scotland and point to the fact that Scotsmen hold and always have held important posts under the empire, all out of proportion to the population of Scotland. As contemporary instances, one Unionist said that not only is the present prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald a Scotsman, but that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are of Scots blood.

Too Busy Running Empire.

The position of this school of Scotch thought was put by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, minister of St. Columba's, the leading Scottish Presbyterian church in London.

"Scotsmen are so busy running the British empire," said Dr. Fleming, in response to a question, "that they haven't time to bother with home rule. And, anyway, because Scotsmen already are so preoccupied with larger governmental affairs there would be only second-class men to participate in a parliament at Edinburgh, should one be organized."

This opposition is entirely different from the alien ascendency in Ireland, who steadfastly opposed, on selfish grounds, every move toward self-determination in that country. These opponents of home rule for Scotland are of the very essence of the country. They know a good bargain and will tell you that Scotchmen have nothing to complain about when it comes to preferment under the parliamentary union with England.

Differs From Ireland.

In many particulars the historic position in Scotland is entirely different from that of Ireland. To begin with the union of the two crowns came about when James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603. The parliamentary union came about 100 years later. But Scotland has never suffered discriminatory economic legislation such as that, for instance, which paralyzed the woolen industry in Ireland more than two centuries ago. Then, too, the religious question does not enter into the Scottish agitation. The Presbyterian church being the established church of Scotland, neither the proponents nor opponents of home rule have any religious grievance.

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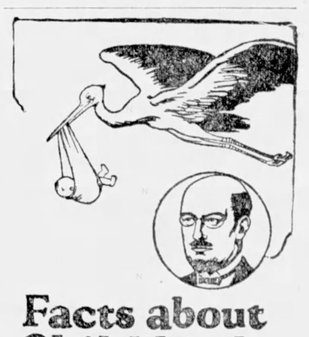

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924

So live that your conscience will get an occasional rest.

Let us not despair of the country. It will ride out the gale.

Facilities for finding out how wicked the world is are improving right along.

If it's your own money, germ specialists claim there is little danger in handling it.

Lima Beane says the girl who thinks smoking cigarets will make a man of her is mistaken.

Even if there is a kick in coffee it doesn't hurt anybody but the consumer.

Soviet Russia started out to abolish money and has come within $6.17 a week of doing it.

There is only one woman in congress, and say what you will, she seems the least hysterical of the entire membership.

By the time one generation gets over its appetite for excitement another generation comes along and demands its thrills. The devil has to meet the demand or lose his job.

Farmers are getting ready to make another bet on the weather.

It is said the stork is deserting Germany. France ought to set a trap for that bird.

We doubt if it is a good plan to leave our photographs to posterity.

Men might all be alike if they married the same woman.

Congress is confronted with the difficult problem of saving the people money by spending it.

Love is sometimes considered blind because it closes its eyes on a lot of imperfections.

General Ludendorff says the war made an old man of him. That's amazing. He must have taken it seriously.

Railroads are doing their best to get a good grade crossing sign. We offer this for what it is worth: Slow Up or Bust Up!

Not every silk hat has a statesman under it.

Bobbed hair generally looks mighty sweet on young ladies from 6 to 12 years of age.

'McAdoo says if he is elected President he will put agriculture on its feet again." Then he will show himself a better farmer than he was railroader.

Living one good religion is better than arguing about the merits of the different brands.

In March the wings of the morning are pretty swift.

The time has come when something ought to be done to make getting up in the morning as easy as going to bed at night.

Instead of seeking a bonus the soldier boys should have asked for Muscle Shoals.

Poor old United States senate! Probably thinks the country is as much excited as it is.

Now and then an airman drops to his death, a reminder that there are dangers other than crossing the street.

America is a nation of 5,000,000 bathtubs and only one melting pot.

Eve's height is estimated by one man to have been 119 feet. No wonder she led Adam around by the nose.

Inasmuch as the prisons of the country are said to be overcrowded, perhaps it might be a good idea to adopt shorter terms, that all who ought to be in might have their chance.

Aspirin won't ease the pain congress gives one, if any.

We'll bet Mr. Doheny could not lease Muscle Shoals under any circumstances.

Know thyself and it won't make any difference whether your ancestor was an ape or a cocoanut.

Mr. McAdoo didn't get all he wanted, and so the Republic Steel and Iron company has considerable money left.

Ours is a government of the people who are not too indifferent to vote.

"Women are especially fitted to judge other women," says Dorothy Dix. They do it, anyhow.

Though the Democrats are boring for oil they really hope to strike an issue.

We must not forget, in contemplating life and its possibilities, that most men were small failures before they were big successes.

Miss Eugenie Kirksmith, San Francisco astrologist, says the stars condemn Hiram Johnson to the White House. Miss Kirksmith ought to quit reading the planets and read the newspapers.

We suppose a third party would be a great convenience for those who like to swear at the two old parties.

Sometimes the woman who gives another "a piece of her mind" impoverishes herself.

In the Literary Digest poll 967,877 votes were cast for the Mellon tax plan and 440,774 votes against it, something like 20,000,000 not voting. So that is settled.

We are thinking strongly of adopting the attitude of many reformers, as follows: If tomorrow is a nice day we shall make the world over.

Third Party Prospects

Political guessing contestants have revived their interest in the third party proposition. Some of them have gone so far as to say that the oil scandal, having besmirched the major parties, has given a third party a chance of carrying the election. Others think the election will be a stalemate and will have to be decided in the house of representatives.

In one regard, the guessers are in agreement. This is that Robert La Follette is the logical candidate of any party which will appeal to the country as a relief from Republicans and Democrats, too intimate with the highbinding element of the oil industry.

Back of all this speculation is the assumption that the voters are more interested in the revelations of corruption than in any other subject and will be content simply with punishing the parties some of whose members have been greedy where they have not been criminal. The Teapot Dome investigation, indeed, has been used more for smearing oil about than for aiding justice, the idea being to develop public disgust. But it may very well be that the country at large, in spite of the exposures at Washington, retains its interest in taxes. This question is the most vexatious one in America. It touches the welfare and happiness of every man, woman and child. The people are constantly reminded of the burden of taxes. They constantly meet with instances wherein to the price of everything they buy is added somebody's taxes. It may take a good deal more than the extraordinary investigations at the capital to switch the thoughts of the people away from what concerns them individually.

Certain activities of Senator La-Follette lead to the belief that he is ready at last to shake off his nominal allegiance to the Republican party and to go over, body, boots and breeches, to the third party crowds.

The senator has been a good deal of a rebel for several years and yet the rebellion in him has been checked and wet-blanketed by caution. This governs him quite as much as does his courage. He is like a commander who charges the earthworks of the enemy and, just before he gets within rifle-range, drops from his horse and cuddles behind a friendly stump. There have been other occasions when it seemed certain that Mr. LaFollette would leave the Republican reservation for good. Yet he has no more than made a flourish of departure. He has always decided, at the critical moment, to wash off his war-paint and be a good Indian.

These two things must be kept in mind in any forecasting of political events this year—the real thoughts and temper of the American people, the character of LaFollette.

A Congress-Made Leisure Class

A financial writer, visiting the winter resorts in North Carolina, was surprised to find every hotel filled and turning away guests. One large hotel has had twice as many applications for rooms as it could meet.

Millions of dollars are being laid out in the development of new resorts. One project is the forming of a lake in a district notable for clear and beautiful mountain streams, the idea being apparently that Americans must have a touch of artificiality in their scenery.

A private road, built for the tourist trade, nearly paid for itself in tolls in the first year.

The financial writer adgues that all this "reflects the growing prosperity of the American people."

We have had periods of "growing prosperity" before without any noticeable amount of playing on the part of the American people. Probably new riches are not the things that are making well-to-do citizens retire from business or profession in mid-career. The southerners seem to understand this better than the northerners. For they speak of the hordes of winter-resorters as "income-tax golfers." The higher rates of the income tax are dampening that enthusiasm which has been a spur to enterprise. Why, the capitalist asks, should he take the risks of a new business, all of the losses of which he must suffer alone and all of the winnings of which he must divide with the government—in instances getting seven dollars where the government gets thirteen? The way out of such difficulties and irritations is to transform wealth into tax-free securities, quit business, go South and become a more or less capable golfer. Thousands of members of the so-called propertied class are doing this. At this season, California and Florida are packed with them. Later, they will migrate north with the more cautious birds.

Congress devises the taxes which are responsible for the creation of a golfing class, a class making an occupation out of a game. It is also responsible for the fact that there are tax-exempt securities. It follows that congress is the explanation for the building up of a population, unfamiliar to America," which hastens to get its roll and turn its back upon work.

It is too soon to tell whether the development of a huge leisure class is going to be very damaging to the United States. The resort owners would indignantly say no. Altruistic people would say that, with leisure, Americans will become interested in music and art and culture in general. It is Mr. Mellon's contention that injudicious taxation is robbing industry of its legitimate funds and so, in turn, drying up the sources of government revenue. It may also be contended that taxes which persuade capable men to retire in their prime are taking appreciable amounts of capability and experience out of our industrial life.

But whatever the ultimate results, the fact is plain now—a body of men known once as strenuous workers is working no longer, and that body consists of hundreds of thousands of still strong, still able, citizens.

New Troubles for Old

A farmer was asked if he did not think that the times were getting better. "Well, what if they are?" he asked, "if I get all my debts paid off and money enough ahead to plant more crops than I can raise alone then I'll have a devil of a time getting hired hands." It is sad to contemplate, but it is true that prosperity does not bring contentment so much as it brings new troubles. The man who gets rich has to toss up upon whether he will continue working and meeting high surtaxes or put his money into tax-free bonds and become a bad golfer. His wife, emancipated from domestic slavery, begins to complain shortly about the migrating habits of servants. Considering that every condition of life has its own set of woes it hardly makes any difference what station one occupies. But not one man or woman in a million is ready to concede that. He feels confident, and she knows, that the next floor higher up above the one at present acquired contains all the heart's desires.

Muscle Shoals

The house of representatives has voted to lease to Henry Ford two dams at Muscle Shoals together with the adjacent powerhouses. The life of the lease is to run for 100 years. The "recapture" amendment, providing for the return of the property in event of failure to fulfill promises, was buried.

This is a remarkable lease. It overrides the principles laid down in the federal waterpower act. It gives the lessee control over an investment of more than $100,000,000 and requires of him an extremely small proportionate payment.

The generosity of the house is, in part, a tribute to the popularity of Henry Ford. The people wanted Ford to have Muscle Shoals rather than some one else, less conspicuous in the public eye, but willing to pay more. The house yields to this unvoiced demand of the masses. But there is another reason for the votes of the representatives which carries more justification. This is that the South is extremely in want of some such stimulation as Henry Ford can supply to it.

The section has enormously valuable resources of coal, iron, copper, the minerals from which aluminum is made, waterpower, lumber and farmlands. It has fine harbors, navigable streams. But the South has lagged behind the North in making use of what nature has given it. The time is ripe for a great increase in manufacturing enterprises, a change from a one-crop agricultural system to diversified crops, the development of home markets, the birth of investment banking.

Henry Ford will not only take his own capital into the South. He will cause other capitalists to turn in that direction. He may, indeed, check a population movement which is doing the South a great deal of economic harm. The South, we believe, is right in looking upon Ford as a power that can bring in a new day, a new hope. He will serve as the opener of doors to opportunity. It is doubtful if any other individual can do so much.

Considering the general, the widespread benefits that will accrue from the Muscle Shoals bargain, Henry Ford does not get the dams and powerstations too cheaply. Out of the $100,000,000 or more of investment in Alabama the government is likely to acquire something like an empire.

Who Owns the Farms?

It is a comfort to discover beyond dispute that some things are not as bad as they are painted. One is the rented farm evil. Certain statements have been made that farmlands was getting out of the hands of agriculturalists and into the possession of bankers, trust companies and others having no intimate relationship with the soil. The federal department of agriculture now reports that only about 10 per cent of the farms are so owned. More than one-third of the farms landlords are people engaged in farming. Another third is made up of retired farmers. The other third consists mostly of country bankers, merchants and professional men. In short, 90 per cent of the farmowners are those people most likely to understand the needs and difficulties of agriculture, the least likely to let tenancy become destructive to our great natural resources.

Uncle Sam Takes a Bonus

Up to July 1 last year, the government collected taxes on automobiles, motorcycles, motor-trucks, tires and car accessories to the amount of $589,012,021. In the same period Uncle Sam laid out $264,782,216 upon the building and maintenance of good roads, including highways in his parks and forest reserves. During the last fiscal year, the government took in about $146,000,000 in taxes upon motor cars, tires and equipment. It spent about $72,000,000 on highway work. So the automobile owner is not only supplying the money for roads he desires and needs, so far as federal aid is concerned, but also throwing in a bonus which is laid

Worst of it is when a woman loses her temper she advertises the loss.

RUMANIA IS RICH NATION

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Call Capital "Little Paris of East"

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright 1924.

A CITY of three-quarters of a million that had only 300,000 at the close of the World war. A capital of a country as large as Great Britain and Ireland, twice as large as New England, and larger than New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland all joined together! The capital of a people who number 17,000,000, more than twice as many as Belgium or Holland, or equal to all the people of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. A city of hovels and palaces! A city of great white villas and beautiful gardens shaded by tall forest trees, with statues and fountains and all the surroundings of the luxurious rich! A city of the poor, on the outskirts of which half-clad gypsies and naked gypsy babies live in shacks! A gay city, a pleasure loving city, a city where license is said to run riot and love affairs correspond to those of old Rome. A city of fine public buildings with a great white palace in the center; of big banks with floors of mosaic and counting rooms heavily carved; of fine museums; in short, a pretentious, ostentatious, overdressed municipality in the midst of a nation of peasants, where the plain, the simple, and the ugly still hold their sway.

Little Paris of the East.

Coming from Belgrade, the capital of Jugoslavia, and Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, Bucharest strikes one as exceedingly beautiful. Its modern artistic improvements delight the eye, and its new asphalt streets, after the stone roadways and cobbles of the Balkan capitals, soothe the soul. Bucharest has long avenues of beautiful homes, it has several large parks and one great driveway, which it calls the little Champs Elysees, a half-mile longer than that between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. This road is lined with old forest trees, and a crowd of equestrians trot back and forth through the riding paths which border it. The pavements are filled with a gay throng on foot, and on the main roadway richly dressed women and men in carriages drawn by fine horses, with coachmen dressed in green velvet gowns, green velvet caps and brass belts that shine like so much gold, are out to see and be seen. With these are mixed automobiles, the best of the cars of America moving along with all the well-known makes of Italy, Germany, England and France.

Bucharest is fond of its title "The Little Paris of the East." It likes to think that the trees along this driveway correspond to those of the Bois du Bologne, and right in the center, imitating Paris, it has built an Arc de Triomphe, which in the distance looks like a gigantic monument of pure ivory. But when one nears it, he sees that the ivory is beginning to peel, and that gaping cracks are spreading apart the foundations. This monument was built at the time of the king's coronation a few years ago. It is made of material somewhat like that of which we construct our buildings for a World's Fair. It cannot last, although it is now under repair. Unkind people say it is a fair sample of much of the Rumanian capital; all show on the outside and but little substantial within.

However that may be, the buildings here are beautiful. The fine houses are covered with artistic carvings that look like stone, but most of which are shaped with a trowel. The people love white, and most of the homes of the rich are snow-like palaces looking out of green trees. There are many buildings of Byzantine architecture, with domes and cupolas and artistic curves inlaid with colors. In the interior of the dwellings, the walls are painted or stenciled rather than papered, with an effect that is surprisingly pleasing.

The stores of Bucharest make a good show. They have well dressed plate glass windows, and the shops seem splendid to one who has just come from Russia, Greece or the Balkans. In those countries the signs over the stores are in letters which look as though they were chopped out of the Greek classics. Here the letters are Latin, the same as we use; and one can read the inscriptions. He can also make out the news from the papers, and keep track of the operas, theaters and moving picture shows.

Boom in East Europe.

All of the big cities of Central Europe are growing. Berlin has gained almost a million in population since the World war. Munich is greater and richer, and Prague has almost doubled in size. Poor as they claim to be, there are many new buildings in Vienna and Budapest, and as for Belgrade, it seems to have a thousand Aladdins who erect a palace or so over night. I find new buildings going up in every direction in this capital of Rumania. The country has been more than doubled by the Treaties of Peace and its population has trebled, with some thousands to spare. At the same time, refugees are coming from the surrounding countries, and the city finds it almost impossible to give sleeping space to its guests.

An interesting thing about the new construction is that it is done largely by gypsies. Something like one-eighth of the Rumanians belong to that race and they are to be found largely in the cities and towns. The gypsies do not like steady jobs, but will come in and work as mechanics when the wages are high. They are especially good as bricklayers and masons. They work in gangs of 40 or 50, one gang taking charge of a house and building it according to order. The women work as well as the men. They mix the mortar and carry it in buckets on their heads or shoulders to the masons. They wheel bricks and stone in barrows, and do all sorts of dirty hard labor that no American woman could be bribed to perform. I saw one this morning sitting on a pile of bricks nursing her baby, while another barelegged woman was filling a bucket with mortar. As I looked, the mother cut short the baby's meal and laid the little one down on the bricks, lifted the heavy mortar bucket to her shoulder, and climbed up the ladder.

Leaving this scene I drove on by palace after palace until I came to the American legation, which I am glad to say has one of the best houses of Bucharest. It belongs to a Rumanian millionaire who lives in the attic and our minister pays for it, I venture, a rental several times that allowed by the government. Uncle Sam is generous in many ways but he is mighty mean to his diplomats. The house is a great three-story mansion, with a large and beautiful garden containing a fountain and statues of marble. The rooms are furnished with fine old pieces, paintings, and rugs, which the minister has picked up in his long diplomatic service, and the whole is a home and place for entertainment of which the United States should be proud.

Greater Rumania.

But who are these Rumanians, and where and what is their country? The answers to this might take volumes. Let me try to cram the main human interest facts into a nutshell. If you will take your map of Europe and follow the course of the Danube to the Black Sea you will find on the north side of that river, including its delta and its many mouths, the Greater Rumania. It is wedged in between Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Russia, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, forming a block of land equal to eight Switzerlands, 20 Belgiums or Hollands, or two-thirds of the Germany of today. It runs as far south as the latitude of Detroit and as far north as that of Seattle, with a climate more moderate in summer but much colder in winter than our southern states.

Rumania has been doubled in size since the World war, and now in its natural resources it is one of the very richest of Europe. It consists of a large part of the Carpathian mountains, which have wide valleys and plains and plateaus, and in addition the great belt of black soil forming the delta of the Danube, which in its fertility corresponds with the delta of the Mississippi. In the past this region has been one of the great wheat-exporting countries of Europe, and in normal times it should rank next to Russia. Its crops compare with those of the Mississippi Valley. It has wheat, rye, barley and oats, and it contains the corn belt of South Europe. It has also thousands of acres under tobacco, and that crop last year equaled more than 10,000,000 pounds.

Rumania is a land of minerals. Its oil fields are among the richest of Europe, and of all the petroleum produced in the world, almost two barrels out of every 100 come from the wells on the south slope of the Carpathian mountains. In the new country given over by the treaties, there are coal, iron and gold, and the extent of forests is such that the land can produce enough lumber each year to load a solid train reaching almost all the way from New York to Chicago.

The country is well equipped as to transportation facilities. It has enough railways to make a double track across the United States from Boston to Seattle, and enough public roads to reach around the globe at the equator, with several thousand miles to spare. By the Danube it can reach all central and west Europe, and the Black Sea gives it a water highway to the Mediterranean. The country is like France in that the capital is the principal city. Bucharest will soon be crowding half a million, and there are in addition about 10 towns ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 in size. For the most part, the people are peasants who live in an infinite number of villages, some of which straggle along the road from five to 10 miles in length.

And now as to the Rumanian people. There are, as I have said, 17,000,000 of them, and they are to a large extent a race of their own. The nations about them are mostly Slavs. Russia is Slavic, Poland is Slavic, and so are Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria. The Hungarians are Magyars, but they, like the others, come from the slopes of the Caucasus, and are not at all like the Rumanians.

These people take their name from old Rome. They claim that their blood is richly mixed with the Romans, who overran this part of the world about 100 years after Christ and established a great colony at the mouth of the Danube. They conquered the Dacians, who were then living here, and of whom we find traces in all Roman histories. Herodotus speaks of the Dacians, saying they were the bravest and most honorable of the Thracians. They fought with the Romans in 100 B. C. and it was in 106 A. D. that they were conquered by Trajan, whose victories are commemorated by the column of Trajan at Rome. Herodotus called the Dacians the immortals, and he learned that they believed in the transmigration of souls and never spoke of dying.

The Dacia of that time was larger than the Rumania of today. It had its Roman cities, schools and aqueducts, and the conquerers imposed their language upon the people. The tongue now used is rather Latin than Teutonic. It corresponds somewhat to the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and it is said that when the Rumanians go to Italy they can master Italian within a very few weeks.

They Worship the Wolf.

The people here are proud of their Roman origin, and the founders of Rome are among their national heroes. One of the monuments of Bucharest is a great bronze she-wolf, with the two naked babies, Romulus and Remus, on their knees feeding away, and the picture of that same famous scene in the history of Rome is engraved on the back of some of the paper currency which the government issues as money.

The nation has been conquered again and again, but it has always striven to maintain its own institutions and language. When the Germans dominated the country from 1848 to 1867, they tried to introduce the German language, and the Hungarians who followed attempted the same with the French. Nevertheless, Rumanian is now spoken by more than half the population of the new kingdom, and it is the legalized language of the realm. I like it. It is one of the softest and most mellifluous languages of the world, but nevertheless some of the aristocrats here will use only French, English or German. I dine every day in the restaurant belonging to a fashionable club where the waiters speak French and English, and I am told that many of the well-to-do families of Bucharest converse together only in French. The highest priced nurses, and the highest prized also, are those who speak English. The people seem to have a natural talent for learning languages; even the babies speak English. I mean those who are born with a silver spoon in their mouths.

Aristocrats and Peasants.

And this brings me to the classes of people. Before the World war the Rumanians were divided into two great classes: a small rich one, which owned most of the country, lived in great luxury, and had money to burn; and a very large one which had either small patches of land or toiled for the nabobs. Prior to 1918, more than 9,000,000 acres, or half of the cultivated lands, was owned by 1,000 proprietors, and the other half belonged to 6,500,000 peasants. There was practically no middle class. Many of the aristocrats lived in Paris, and their estates were managed by agents, mostly Jews, who sent the profits out of the country.

The government was that of an oligarchy, and this is to a large extend so today. There are nominal elections, but they mean only the ousting of one group of big families and putting in that of another, so that the peasants are still ground between the upper and nether millstones of the aristocracy. I am told that this condition is rapidly changing, and it is safe to say that a generation or so will reduce many of the white-collared, silk-shirted statesmen of the present to the fur-capped, cotton trousered peasants of the future.

Today the peasants of Rumania wear their shirts outside their trousers and they fall to the knees. Some of those who affect the new independence are beginning to put in their shirts and this is becoming a badge of advanced political thought. I would say, however, that the Little Dickey Douts are still numbered by millions.

Passing of the Aristocracy.

The basis of the old aristocracy was land. Many of the great estates before the war covered tens of thousands of acres. On some of them the people were practically serfs, and on many the owners did not farm the lands, but gave them over to the peasants, who paid one-half the produce or a money rent. The peasants owned most of the live stock; they furnished most of the plows and other tools and they erected a large part of the buildings. When the great revolution in Russia occurred and Bolshevism seemed about to sweep over this country, the aristocrats realized that this meant their total destruction and passed the new laws by which the land has been given over to the peasants, only a small portion being reserved to the nobles.

More than 5,000,000 acres, a tract about as large as the state of Massachusetts, has been carved out of the estates exceeding 1,200 acres, and this is being distributed among the non-landholders and small farmers. In some of the provinces or states the size of the holdings that may be retained by the rich are limited to 250 acres, and the allotments vary according to the character of the country.

Of course all the land taken from the nobles is supposed to be paid for, but the payments are made at pre-war valuations and often on a paper basis rather than gold. In fact, in most of the payments no real money passes, the government giving the former owner of the land long-time government bonds which may or may not be paid in the future. The amount of land given to the peasant upon payment of the government prices is limited to very small tracts, the unit ranging from something like 12 to 18 acres, according to certain conditions. A great deal of the land taken over by the government formerly belonged to the churches, the Orthodox church owning by far the most.

Gypsies Build This University

—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THE University of Bucharest is a palatial structure with domes, cupolas and artistic curves inlaid with colors. **An interesting fact about the construction of buildings in Roumania is that it is done largely by gypsies.**

Loose Leaves Million to Kansas City Poor

Appraisal of the will of Jacob L. Loose, one of the founders of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit company, revealed that the poor of Kansas City will share in the bulk of his estate valued at $2,289,465, it became known last week.

The will provides that $1,000,000 in bonds be set aside for the creation of the "Jacob L. Loose Million Dollar Charity fund."

ABE MARTIN

Mr. an' Mrs. Artie Small have a new baby girl, an' they're already savin' up t' put her in a school where she can't git out.

One good thing about th' screen—we git t' see th' same pictures that show in New York.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Life's Evening

I KNOW a gross of ancient men who rest, in life's decline, enjoying sweet and tranquil days beneath the tree and vine. I live where wintry men abound; they sit beside the sea, white whiskers reaching to the ground—from grief and trouble free. They labored well when they were hale, they earned an honest wage, and salted down a little kale to keep them in old age. I never knew an ancient crook to rest in peace like these, with money in his pocketbook, and whiskers to his knees. The crook puts up a gaudy front in youth and middle age; he pulls his vicious, sinful stunt, and scorns the sweat-stained wage. But never have I seen him rest in peace when bent and hoar, with fifteen dollars in his vest, and credit at the store. The money of the busy crook is easily obtained, and easily goes, gadzook! it goes, and nothing gained. The crook is seldom known to save the product of his skill, and when at last he fills a grave the city pays the bill. And if he reaches wintry years, to everyone's amaze, in some punk poorhouse he appears, to end his frowsy days. Around me I see many gents, whose beards are long and white; they husbanded the useful cents by methods sane and right.

The George Matthew Adams Service.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Job

Take this, my boy, and remember it long,
Though now it may strike you as funny,
A job with a chance to improve and advance
Is better than one that pays money.

Take a hint from an old man who's traveled the way,
Just heed to his counsel a minute.
There's a job that may pay you five dollars a day
But that's all there will ever be in it.

Don't look at the cash as so many boys do,
Take a look at the long years before you;
See how much you can learn, not how much you can earn,
And the place which the future has for you.

Can you rise from the post where they'd have you begin?
How far will this humble job take you?
These are questions to ask. They pay well for the task,
But what sort of a man will it make you?

Oh, many a boy has begun with a rush
And has grabbed for a man's wages blindly;
Now he sticks as a man at the spot he began,
And thinks life has used him unkindly.

So look for a job with a future ahead,
Seek a chance to grow greater and greater,
Seek a place where you know as you work you will grow,
And the money will come to you later.

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VARIETIES

The history of mirror making in England dates from 1670.

In two-teacher schools of America the average salary is $738.

Cairo, Egypt, has more than 100 daily and weekly newspapers.

Pulverized coal has been transported through a pipe for over a mile.

Land formerly used in China for poppy growing is now sown with grain.

France is spending 600,000,000 francs for electrical expansion in rural communities.

The whale is disappearing off the Pacific coast. The total catch in four months was 377.

Red-haired women are said to suffer less from serious diseases than darker women.

Commerce between Mexico and the United States amounts to more than $20,000,000 a month.

Plants kept in sleeping rooms do not give off enough carbon dioxide to be injurious to human beings.

The highest European waterfall is that of the Staubbach, in Switzerland. It is nearly 900 feet high.

Five dollars is the price of the best seats in some of the first-class motion picture theaters in Japan.

An invention makes possible the removal of dirt and grease from wool without use of a liquid solvent.

In the state of New York the number of life insurance policies in force exceeds the entire population.

Among the first sanitary acts passed in America was a quarantine act in Massachusetts in the year 1648.

The average error in the time signal sent by the naval observatory is less than three-one-hundredths of a second.

By disinfecting watermelon seed losses from anthrocnose, one of the worst watermelon diseases, can be reduced.

Swimming, diving, skating and tennis are the sports in which women will contest in the coming Olympic games.

A Danish aviator in an American plane flew over the Andes with a passenger, the first time the feat was ever accomplished.

Four-tenths of 1 per cent of carbon monoxide, contained in automobile exhaust gases, will kill any ordinary man in one hour.

A two-foot hole carelessly drilled in a coal mine killed three men and flooded the workings when gases and water flowed through.

Species of rhododendrons which produce absolutely black flowers were recently discovered by an American botonist in Tibet.

There is no maximum of storm frequency either in this country or in Europe close to the date of either the spring or autumn equinox.

The herring is distributed throughout the entire North Atlantic ocean and is probably the most important food fish in the world.

A little more than half of the 431,000,000 pounds of explosives manufactured in the United States in 1922 were used in coal mining.

Forest service experiments show that yellow pine seed trees left after logging grow about twice as fast as similar trees in virgin forests.

Firminy, France, population about 20,000, has an Unhappy Married Men's club. Nearly 200 men, ranging in age from 25 to 75, are members.

The Libyan desert, although practically barren of vegetation, supports numbers of birds, snakes, lizards, insects, foxes, jackals and mice.

Nearly one-third of all coal mined is burned under stationary boilers and almost 25 per cent of this coal could be saved by pulverizing, it is claimed.

The Turkish government has appropriated money for the establishment of a model farm similar to agricultural experiment stations in this country.

A factory on the bleak northwest coast of Australia will convert into soup and other table delicacies the thousands of turtles that swarm the beaches there.

More than 1,000 different pieces of material, varying from felt to wood, ivory and many kinds of metal, enter into the making of a high-grade piano.

Oil fuel for ships means a big saving; a 5,000-ton steamer run on oil costs less than a quarter the cost of a 3,000-ton vessel burning coal over the same mileage.

"Wool" obtained from Samoyed dogs is believed to have commercial possibilities. During the war in Europe it was woven into cloth from which garments were made.

Jack pine, a tree growing in the southern part of Maine, has been found growing on an island in Lobster lake, 30 miles farther north than it has ever been noted before.

The yellow fever mosquito, one of the commonest household mosquitoes in the Gulf states, has been shown to be responsible also for carrying dengue or "breakbone" fever.

The death rate of the United States steadily declines. Registration which now includes 85 per cent of the entire population shows deaths last year to have been only 11.8 per 1,000.

A woman in London created a sensation in the ballroom of the Savoy hotel by appearing with hair that glowed with phosphoric iridescence when the lights were dimmed.

International boxing matches as a substitute for war were advocated by the Duchess of Hamilton. In the old days of the Vikings, tribal disputes were settled by fights between picked men.

A truck loaded with pigs plunged through a bridge at Pittsburgh. The driver was drowned, but John Reineschneider, his companion, escaped by clinging to the ears of a swimming pig which dragged him to shore.

A poor carpenter of Florence, Italy, has qualified as a seismic expert and by means of instruments of his own invention he has been able to forecast accurately every earthquake in that section of Europe.

Three thousand Doukhobors from Saskatchewan are preparing to emigrate to Russia, where they will settle in Crimea. The soviet government provides the land and improvements in return for one-fifth of their crops.

Fort Cialo, where the British army surgeon, R. Schuklburg wrote "Yankee Doodle" to poke fun at the American colonists, the old historical fort at Rensselaer, N. Y., may be preserved as a revolutionary relic. It was built in 1643.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

THEY SAY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

[illegible] different. They say she [illegible] before. No, maybe [illegible] what they say."

[illegible] think we'll have an early [illegible]. They say it will be [illegible] years. Yes, that may [illegible] and different."

[illegible] too bad about the [illegible] never thought that of [illegible] so nice but then [illegible] tell. They say she [illegible] hear around the house. [illegible] couldn't stand her. [illegible] his fault at all. I [illegible]. It was hers."

[illegible] hear conversations [illegible]. We are told time [illegible] that they say this and [illegible] and we wonder who [illegible] say so much, are. It [illegible] they are always saying [illegible] They say too much in [illegible] didn't say so much the [illegible] be better off, for nine [illegible] they have no rea- [illegible] it.

The world is full of gossips. They [illegible] corner, they flock in [illegible] neighborhood. They know [illegible] regarding. They never read or [illegible] to what someone else [illegible] unless it is some scandal. [illegible] only half listen, so eager [illegible] to repeat the rumor. When [illegible] is repeating the fact that [illegible] hear it all doesn't bother [illegible] what they didn't hear they [illegible] manufacture. Their stories are com- [illegible] even if only half the truth.

If you live in the suburbs on a [illegible] paved street the chances [illegible] you've heard the leading gos- [illegible] of your neighborhood greet you [illegible] some morning with the information [illegible] that the street is to be paved this [illegible] year. You have always wanted it [illegible] paved and you feel better when you [illegible] receive this information unless you [illegible] happen to be one of those people [illegible] who don't believe all they hear. [illegible] In that case you probably ask [illegible] where the informant got his news. [illegible] When it is you are disappointed [illegible] he won't know where he got it. [illegible] He can tell you is that they say [illegible] it will be paved.

[illegible] If you are a housewife probably [illegible] at some time you have been horri- [illegible] fied to hear from some rumor [illegible] monger that your next door neigh- [illegible] bors are not fit to live in the neigh- [illegible] borhood. You are told that they [illegible] are bootleggers and that their home [illegible] is nothing but a gambling den. You [illegible] are informed that wild parties take [illegible] place at least once a week. You are [illegible] told how you can stand the noise [illegible] and complain.

[illegible] Instead of getting to know those neigh- [illegible] bors well. You have been in [illegible] their home often and have seen [illegible] nothing suspicious. You feel sure [illegible] that they are all right. Knowing [illegible] this you object to the story being [illegible] told. You tell the scandalmonger [illegible] that you don't believe it, that you [illegible] know better. Immediately these [illegible] words protest, "Well, I don't know [illegible] but I heard different. They say [illegible] that the family is bootlegging."

The man or woman who persists in repeating stories about people and when asked for proof falls back upon the excuse that he or she does not know but "they say" it's true, ought to be treated like a vicious dog. When a dog acquires the habit of biting a muzzle is attached to him and he can only bite his own lip thereafter. A muzzle ought to be attached to the face of the person who talks about something he knows nothing of. If a muzzle does not stop the words from being heard he should be gagged and the gag be kept there as long as he is in a position to talk to other people. It could be removed when he goes to sleep unless he talks in his sleep.

You often wonder just who these people are who say so much. Who are they? You don't know who they are nor does the person who tries to make you believe he is quoting what they say. They are usually liars. Often they are merely fictitious products of the imagination of the person who is telling the rumor. He is not courageous enough to assume responsibility for repeating the story so when someone questions the veracity of the matter he refuses to take any responsibility and tries to make you think he is repeating only what they say.

Do not listen to these "they say" persons. If no one would listen to them they would stop saying what "they say." The best way to treat them is to tell them frankly and fearlessly that they are liars, for that is just what they are. Many reputations are ruined by what these malicious scoundrels say.

But people go on believing all they hear and refusing to believe anything they read. For some unknown reason they drink in the words of anyone who has some gossip to peddle and take it as the absolute truth, no matter how much they may doubt the truth at first. But when they read something in a magazine, book or newspaper that seems hard to believe at first, they simply won't believe it. They call it "paper talk" or something similar.

Of course the "they say" people try to make you think newspapers and magazines are lying machines. If they didn't do this their trade of distributing gossip wouldn't amount to much. Stop and consider what the world would be if there were no newspapers to distribute information to the public. All the news we would hear then would come through the mouth. It would pass through many mouths and by the time the last one had finished repeating it what a different story would be told compared to the first one issued.

Rumor flourishes when it is the most difficult to run down the truth. That's why neighborhood rumors run rampant. Newspapers haven't the space to tell the truth about every neighborhood, so the gossips assume the task. They gleefully report what "they say" and you believe everything that is told if you are gullible and easy. If not the stories make no impression upon you, for you know what they really are—just lies.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

LARK IS FAVORITE

Well, here I come again with a few words describing my favorite song bird. Some of you cousins may not agree with me, but if you could hear this wondrous songster sing one of his melodies I am sure that you would readily agree with me.

First, I wish to quote a verse of poetry written by one of our great poets:

"Down-dropping from the clouds,
Spirit-stirring music shot with morning
A tumultuous cascade of most wonderous sound,
The lark's clear song."

No other bird, except possibly the nightingale and the mocking bird, has been such a favorite with poets and singers as the lark. He is one of the "graces of God's upper fields," as some one has said.

He is not a wilderness lover, however, like many of the shyer denizens of the air. The lark loves grassy slopes, broad prairies and level treeless meadows. He delights in running water, and if he can choose just what he likes best will make his home near some clear brook where he can drink and bathe to his heart's content.

The meadow lark (or field lark, as he often called), is not only a handsome bird but a very essential helper in the work of eliminating bugs and worms. He makes lively war on crickets, grasshoppers, all sorts of bugs and beetles, wasps, spiders and caterpillars. He is also the sworn enemy of the cutworm, the army worm and the boll weevil. Sometimes he eats a little grain, but the amount is very slight compared with the amount of weed seed he devours. Ragweed, smartweed, sorrel and mustard are among his preferences. He eats wild fruits to some extent, but rarely meddles with cultivated varieties.

He is a plump little fellow, and his color has led many careless people to destroy him because of the tasty mouthful or two his rounded breast contains. This is a shame and a pity. One of his songs, as he mounts "upstairs to heaven" is worth more than the food dozens of his kind would furnish, to say nothing of his economic value to the farmer.

It should be made an offense to destroy anything as beautiful and useful as the meadow lark. We have none too much loveliness in the world as it is—let us keep what we have.

Well, for fear I take up too much of your valuable time, I will slip out and leave the bird problem for you all to discuss to your own liking.—Larkin Parks of Virginia.

HAPPY THEN

We have enjoyed at our home many of the letters on this page, and especially the one from the girl who made the huckleberry pies. Those are my favorite pies and I would have liked to help her eat one. I am a helpless shut-in who is also blind. I have not been outdoors since strawberry time last June. I was taken ill and placed under the doctor's care in July and did not get out of bed until November 28 when I ate supper at the table with the family. I was able to go out to dinner on Thanksgiving day and have been up every day since then although I take frequent rests.

I can remember the oldtime relics too, including the lanterns with three sides of glass and tin door in which candles were burned. I used to help my mother run candles. She would get a pail of snow and have the molds ready to fill with tallow. She always made enough to last a year. I also recall the hackles for flax. We had two of them and when they wanted the flax very fine they would put it on one, place the other hackle over it and draw the flax through both at the same time.

I have a table spread, the lace for which was made by my mother's aunt 90 years ago. I also have the table for which it was made. It is a two dropleaf cherry table with carved legs and two drawers with cut glass knobs. My great-grandfather carried that table five miles on his shoulders to my mother who was about four years old at the time. I also have a great many other utensils that were used in the olden times.

I can remember that grandmother always kept geese. There was a little gate on the side of the house that had to be kept locked all the time. One day they all got out and chased me. One caught my dress. People were happy in those times. There was no discontent caused by always wanting to go here and there. It's different now.—Mrs. Nina R. of Wis.

CLOCK IS OLDTIMER

When Martha S. H. wrote about the old hand loom it reminded me of some of the old relics I have in my possession although I can't remember having seen the loom as long ago as she remembers. One of my sisters has one that belongs to my mother.

Another sister has a small double band spinning wheel and I have a large wheel. I also have in my possession a pair of warping bars, some hand cards and a hackle. I also own blankets, coverlets and handwoven carpets which my mother made.

Other relics in my possession are the old dough tray, rolling pin and Seth Thomas clock that has been running over 100 years and still keeps good time.—C. C. B.

FATHER GREAT HUNTER

I have always wanted to belong to the Merry Go Round so here I am. Being born before the Civil war makes me an oldtimer. I have not forgotten the sad times in this country during that war. I treasure the old-fashioned articles that our fathers and mothers used and have a good many such relics in my possession.

My father was a great hunter and wonderful marksman and used to make and repair guns. He would tan all kinds of skins of deer and fur-bearing animals. Mother was a fine spinner and I have her old wheel now. I also have her molding board and rolling pin of hard maple which were in use almost every day.

My husband has his mother's sugar box which was made as a wedding present to his mother in 1832. We have molds and candlesticks which are still useful when we go into the cellar. We like the modern things too.—Ida J. W. of Wis.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:—

You know I was telling you about the house next door which was for rent so long. Well, the other day the new neighbors moved in and Aunt Dora didn't even see the furniture while it was being dragged in the house cause there wasn't much of it. She says now she'll have to go over and get acquainted with the people in order to see it and she don't like to make new acquaintances cause maybe they aren't the right kind of people for her to know. Papa heard her and said that was a joke he thought and Aunt Dora got red and went upstairs and slammed the door shut.

That night about supper time Mamma met the woman of the family which moved in. They are just a bride and groom who had been living in what they call a honeymoon flat. They call it this cause the walls are so close together the newly married ones have to be in each other's arms to keep from scratching the wallpaper. This makes them more loving and they don't get no divorce so soon as if the flat was big enough to move around in.

Well, the woman came over right after they got settled in the house on moving day and wanted to borrow some coffee off Mamma which Mamma gave her. It seems that they had a can of coffee at their flat but it got lost when the moving men loaded up the truck. Papa said he didn't believe they had no coffee in the flat at all and he hoped they wasn't going to make him furnish them with something to eat all the time.

Mamma stood up for the bride whose name is Mrs. Riley cause her husband's name is Riley. She said Mrs. Riley is pretty and Papa then went out on the porch and stood around and soon the bride next door come out with the garbage and Papa saw her and yelled over to her any time she wanted any help or wished to borrow something to come over and ask for it. Mamma heard him and when Papa came in Mamma said she guessed Papa agreed with her that Mrs. Riley was pretty. Papa said he never thought nothing of it but just wanted to be friendly and show the new neighbors that he didn't look down on them.

He also told Mamma that Mrs. Riley carried the garbage out and not Mr. Riley but Mamma said she wasn't no Mrs. Riley and Papa would have to go on carrying out garbage while she was his wife.—Jimmy.

Snatches From W. B.

I like to read the Bible and enjoy sleighriding and skating in the winter.—Girl from W. Va.

Let's drop the flapper question and talk about something more important. Here's a question I want to ask. Who was called the father of the U. S. constitution?—Butterfly Blue of W. Va.

Dixie Moonbeam, you must write more.—Butterfly Dear.

I am cooking for eight men now and don't have much time for visiting. I have been bumming most of my time, taking in the sights.—Pennsylvania Bum.

We would all like to look pretty if we could so I don't see that it's a disgrace for a girl to wear bobbed hair and to use a little powder and paint.—Just a Kentucky Lassie.

Blue-eyed Pilly, I read your note concerning bobbed hair and want to warn you not to have yours bobbed because you will surely regret it. I know because I joined the circle of fools and had mine bobbed.—Black-eyed Polly of Wyoming.

I am very fond of horseback riding, hunting and fishing. I was interested in Tony Flick's letter in which he told about the coon of West Virginia.—Curly from Michigan.

I live on a farm and can say that I like the life there. I have five brothers and one sister.—Blue Jay of W. Va.

What Others Say

It is a noble and beautiful thing to find ourselves growing out of our contempts.—Phillips Brooks.

In life's small things be resolute and great
To keep thy muscle trained; knowest thou when Fate
Thy measure takes, or when she'll say to thee,
"I find thee worthy; do this deed for me?"—Lowell.

Not the wrongs done to us harm us, only those we do to others.—Longfellow.

Let us be content in work
To do the thing we can, and not presume
To fret because it's little.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

He who would ripen and perfect the eternal element in his being will do this by attending to the religious uses of his daily task, recognizing the unseen in its seen.—Henry Drummond.

Sounds Good

A dainty way to serve California lettuce, so prevalent at this time of years, is to cut it in slices across the head. Serve a slice to each person, liberally garnished with mayonnaise. Strips of pimento add a pretty touch.

Rice Souffle

Three tablespoons rice, one-third cup milk, two eggs, two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon butter, one-half cup raisins, one-half teaspoon vanilla.

Wash rice through several waters. Add to one cup boiling water and boil till tender. Drain and pour boiling water over rice. Return to sauce pan with milk and cook until milk is absorbed. Add butter, sugar and a few grains of salt beaten with yolks of eggs and cook three minutes in double boiler. Remove from fire and add raisins, seeded and plumped in boiling water. Add vanilla and mix thoroughly. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and dry and fold into first mixture. Turn into a well-buttered baking dish and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with hard sauce flavored with vanilla and nutmeg and made soft with a few tablespoons of whipped cream.

"Angel" to Wed War Hero

—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

AFTER winning the title of the "Angel of Broadway" and the heart of the metropolis of America as a Salvation Army lassie, Rheba Crawford, while preaching in Florida, won the love of a crippled hero of the Argonne, Harold Sommers. This veteran reached St. Petersburg, Fla., four years ago with 10 cents and is now one of the city's wealthiest citizens. The couple are to be married soon.

BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS LETTER LATE

Shure and ye must be comin' along
To celebrate the day.
Ye may talk about pigs in the good ould brogue,
So plase don't stay away.

Yes, indeed, all ye Irish cousins must be comin' along to celebrate the good St. Patrick's day, a day when every Irish person should wear something green and a shamrock upon their breast.

And now, as Aunt Martha and all ye cousins have a bit of green on, and the Irish brogue on "the tip of the tongue," ye are to come to my country home, where we will celebrate the day in good ould Irish style.

Shamrocks, potatoes, pipes and Irish hats and lots of "cut-out" piggies greet us as we enter into the oddly decorated room. See that good motto over the door which says, "Gaide Mille a Failthe," which means a thousand welcomes to all. Isn't it charming? Everyone so gay and it's thrilling to hear the cousins speak the brogue.

First, we must be made true Irish men and women, so ye are all asked to kiss the Blarney Stone. Of course, we are to play games, and since we all know pigs are important on this day, we will join in playing "Poor Piggie."

Aunt Martha bids us all to gather around her while she tells us why we use the shamrock to remind us of St. Patrick. She says that when this good saint first preached the Gospel to the Irish he illustrated the doctrine of the Trinity by showing them a three-leaved grass and one stem, the shamrock. This leaf was afterwards worn upon the saint's anniversary in order that we remember this event.

A cousin has begun to sing "The Wearin' of the Green." How sweet it sounds as each cousin joins in the music! Even the Merry-Go-Rounders help to fill the house with the music. Their eyes shine, telling us that they remembered when the song was more popular. It also tells us that the evening has been a success.

After we have been served with a most inviting lunch of Irish food by a short, smiling Irish woman we depart for our homes. "May the good blessings of St. Patrick follow each of ye home."—Ginger.

RIDES TO SCHOOL

I am a stranger to this page, as you will see. I live in the Empire state on a farm of 120 acres. We have 18 cows and three horses. I ride a bicycle three miles to school in the summer and room near the school in winter.

I enjoy reading all the letters of the cousins and think Jimmy's letters are fine. I would like to see another letter from Ruth H. of W. Va. There seem to be few letters from New York and I would like to see more.—Peg of N. Y.

RINGS IN NOSES

I agree with Wild Rose about painting and flapperism and think the subject should be dropped. In my opinion if it would be the style to have rings stuck through the nose like the savages, no doubt many would follow the custom, no matter how hideous.

I hoped that Jigger-up-the-Creek could be coaxed out of his lair again, but nothing doing. I notice a good many of the old writers have disappeared. I live in a village at the junction of the Susquehanna river and the Conestoga creek, where there is much beautiful scenery.—Pennsylvania Ad.

BOYS GET FUNNY

Please let me sit here beside Sleepy and Antigone. I couldn't keep from saying my "say" after reading these interesting letters. First I want to tell Jim of the North how I liked his letter on Michigan. He described it in such a way that I can actually see it. I have several folders on Petoskey and Bay City and think they would be ideal places in which to spend the summer. Please write again, Jim.

You are surely an honor roll person, Sleepy of Miss. Our page cannot cease to exist as long as you continue to write. Do your duty.

I want to ask how many of you cousins make your own clothes. Of course I mean the girls. Also what do you boys have to say on the question of whether the right kind of clothes helps a girl's looks? The idea is this. How many boys notice what a girl wears? I've heard it argued both ways and I'd like to see which wins her in our corner.

Some fellows will say, "Gee, she looked terrible. She had on a red dress and a blue hat, which was made for anyone but her."

Another one says, "Oh, I don't know what she wore. She looked all right though as far as I remember."

Pretty good, eh, cousins? Aren't the boys getting as funny as girls ever were? I just met a young man not long ago who was very nice, but oh my! Girls! Girls! He had sideburns and a misplaced eyebrow, not to mention his hair which was very long. We girls called it bobbed. Boys, you must admit we girls are no worse than boys, some of us anyway.

Indeed I don't smoke, swear, chew or drink anything with a kick.—Rilla of Ingleside.

EDUCATION

Education, according to a great English writer, is preparation for complete living. But there are many who are neglecting this preparation much to their sorrow and regret in after life.

I think that the very existence of this great republic depends upon the intelligent boys and girls who are to become the citizens of a great tomorrow.

Education should be encouraged everywhere and placed within the grasp of the great mass of the people. It is only in this way that this great country of ours and its ideals can be perpetuated.—West Va. Boy.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

A little salt will remove stains from tea cups.

A six-pound iron is said to be best for home laundry work.

It is said that warts will gradually disappear if rubbed night and morning with castor oil.

Chloride of lime strewn around the rat-infested cellar will usually drive these pests away.

A kitchen is not well equipped without a clock, a trash basket and a pad with pencil attached.

Avoid the habit of sticking pins and needles in the arms of chairs or davenports. It's dangerous and, besides, that is what pincushions are made for.

When mixing a cake do not beat the egg white too long before it is used, or the liquid will settle to the bottom of the bowl, leaving the whip too delicate.

There is nothing more nourishing for the breakfast of the growing child than a well-cooked cereal and plenty of milk.

MENUS FOR STOUT PEOPLE

The stout or near stout may eat any of the dishes on these menus without fear of adding an ounce.

Juice one lemon, soft boiled egg, three-quarters cup spinach, canned pears (two halves), broiled sweetbreads (one pair), stewed celery (one cup), fruit salad (one cup), one-quarter head lettuce, four thin slices gluten toast, two gluten rolls, one-half cup black, unsweetened coffee, one glass buttermilk, one cup skimmed milk.

Total calories, 985. Protein, 292; fat, 326; carbohydrate, 367; iron, .0191 gram.

The juice of one lemon added to one cup of hot water will be found both palatable and beneficial. A few grains of salt but no sugar may be added. The standard measuring cup rather than the ordinary tea cup is meant.

The spinach should be cooked in its own juice and seasoned with salt, pepper and lemon juice or vinegar.

The celery is served with salt and pepper and a very little butter if the diet need not be of the strictest type.

Bananas are not included in the diet fruit salad. Lemon juice seasoned with salt, a speck of mustard and paprika is used as a dressing.

Buttermilk and skimmed milk are lacking in fat, but supply protein and mineral salts quite as well as whole milk.

Second Menu.

Juice one orange, prune and cottage cheese salad, roast chicken (one-fourth), one large boiled parsnip, one cup shredded cabbage, one-fourth cup lemon gelatine, two bran cookies, three thin slices gluten toast, two gluten rolls, one-half cup coffee, one cup tea, two cups skimmed milk.

Total calories, 1,048. Protein, 319; fat, 340; carbohydrate, 339. Iron, gram, .0195.

The bran cookies are not more than two inches square and very thin. The tea and coffee are without sugar and cream.

Prune and Cottage Cheese Salad.

Four large prunes, four tablespoons cottage cheese, two tablespoons finely chopped English walnuts, one-fourth small head lettuce, two tablespoons lemon juice, salt and paprika.

Wash prunes and let stand in water for two hours. Drain and dry and remove stones. Mix cottage cheese with nuts, salt and paprika, and fill each prune with mixture. Arrange in a nest of lettuce leaves and pour lemon juice over whole.

Protein calories, 69; fat, 4; carbohydrate, 35. Iron, .0026 gram.

Chat With Cousins

The servant problem likely is no problem for a large majority of us but there is such a problem. There are no longer any of the old-fashioned hired girls who labored long hours for a mere pittance besides their board and lodging. The hired girl species is as extinct as the dinosaur. The hired girls of long ago are called maids now and the name means more money and more privileges. Maids are domestic servants who have minds of their own and are not loathe when it comes to expressing what is on their minds.

A housewife who has an income or allowance sufficient to allow her to employ a maid must have a sense of humor or else the servant problem would send her to an early grave. Not long ago a young woman whose husband is a successful business man decided that she needed a maid. An advertisement was placed in the newspapers and she hung around the phone awaiting replies. There were many of them but none was employed because they evidently thought they were asking for the job of bank president from the salaries they mentioned as being attractive.

At last one girl telephoned and asked for a smaller wage than any of the others, something like 15 dollars a week. The housewife had decided to pay this much if she couldn't get a girl for any less and it seemed as if she couldn't. So she told the girl she would engage her.

Then the storm broke. The sweet young voice on the other end of the wire informed the housewife that she must have every Sunday off as well as one afternoon every week. And not only that but on her afternoon off she must be allowed the use of the family automobile. The housewife either swooned or felt like swooning. Probably she wanted to swear. No one would have blamed her if she had. No, she didn't hire the girl.

We mention this case to prove that the world is getting more modern every minute and the girls are keeping up with the world. There must be some joy in washing dishes and sweeping and dusting if you know that as soon as you are done you can take the boss's auto out for a joyride, burn his gasoline and probably run the machine into a ditch. Yes, times do change.

We are printing your request for songs, Mrs. Alice F., and hope some reader sends the songs to the paper so we can print them.

Aunt Martha has made another change on the Household page which she hopes will meet with the approval of you readers. From now on no quotation or motto will appear at the head of the Merry-Go-Round and Boys and Girls. Instead a collection of quotations from many authors will be published each week on this page under the heading, "What Others Say." It will take the place of the feature called, "Aunt Martha Says." We hope that there are no objections to this arrangement which we feel is better than the old way.

An Oakland Sucker writes that he is 70 years old and has never smoked, chewed tobacco, taken liquor or danced. He says there are men who would give five dollars to dance with some other man's wife and not five cents to dance with their own.

Redwing of W. Va. thinks the happiest home in the world is where the mother, father and children get along together and love each other. Love should make a home happy and it is about the only thing that will do so.

Blue eyes of W. Va. says she came from a family which contained 19 children, 10 girls and nine boys. Of this family six girls and six boys are now living. Blue Eyes is a lover of children since she practically raised five of her brothers and sisters and now has five children of her own to raise.

We are sorry, Oscar W. H. of Minn., but we cannot use your translation of the article on religious liberty in Russia as we do not buy material for this page.

Spring will be welcomed officially in a few days. Are you ready for it? Are you going to improve your surroundings so that they will be beautiful to see this summer? Now is the time to set your house and yard in order. Clean up inside and get rid of the trash. Clean up outside and remove the refuse that has accumulated during the winter months. Use paint if it is needed and put things in such shape that passersby will admire the beauty of your little domain next summer. Plan your flower garden and then plant it. Touch up your yard with shrubbery and you will find it so attractive that you will want to stay home more than you have been in the habit of doing.

Stuck Stamps

A hot iron run over stamps that are stuck together will soften the glue enough to loosen them and yet not enough to spoil the mucilage.

POETS' CORNER

The New Church Organ

BY WILL M. CARLTON.

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right,
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Ag'n my voice and vote;
For it was not my desire,
To praise the Lord by note!

I've been a sister good an' true,
For five an' thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow an' quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork an' led!
And now, their bold, new-fangled ways,
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowded out!

Today the preacher, good old dead,
With tears in all his eyes,
Read—"I can read my title clear,
To mansions in the skies"—
I al'ays liked that blessed hymn—
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Ortonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most dog-gonedest thing,
A body ever heard!

Some worldly chaps was standin' near,
An' when I seed them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good an' strong,
I couldn't steer it right.
When they was high then I was low,
An' also contra'wise;
And I too fast, or they too slow,
To "mansions in the skies."

An' after every verse, you know,
They played a little tune,
I didn't understand, an' so,
I started on too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high;
I fetched a lusty tone,
But oh, alas! I found that I,
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told;
But I had done my best.
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

And Sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was no singin' book,
And never meant to be;
But then she al'ays tried to do
The best she could, she said;
She understood time, right through,
An' kept it with her head;
But when she tried this mornin', oh,
I had to laugh or cough!
It kep' her head a bobbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off!

An' Deacon Tubbs, he all broke down,
As one might well suppose;
An took one look at Sister Brown,
And meekly scratched his nose.
He looked his hymn-book through an' through,
And laid it on the seat,
And then a pensive sigh he drew,
And looked completely beat.
An' when they took another bout
He didn't even rise,
But drawed his red bandanner out,
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister, good an' true,
For five an' thirty year,
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
And some day I to church will go,
And never more come back;
And when the folks get up to sing—
When'er that time shall be—
I do not want no patent thing
A squealin' over me.

The Volunteer Organist

A preacher in a village chancel, one Sunday morning said:
"Our organist is ill today, will someone play instead?"
An anxious look crept o'er the face of every person there,
As eagerly they watched to see who'd fill the vacant chair.

A man then staggered down the aisle whose clothes were old and worn;
How strange a drunkard seemed to me in church on Sunday morn;
But as he touched the organ keys without a single word,
The melody that followed was the sweetest ever heard.

The scene was one I'll never forget as long as I may live,
And just to see it o'er again all earthly wealth I'd give;
The congregation all amazed, the preacher old and gray,
The organ and the organist who volunteered to play.

Each eye shed tears within that church, the strongest men grew pale;
The organist in melody had told his own life's tale;
The sermon of the preacher was no lesson to compare
With that of life's example who sat in the organ chair.

And when the service was ended, not a soul had left a seat
Except the poor old organist who started toward the street,
Along the aisle and out the door he slowly passed away,
The preacher rose and softly said, "Good brethren, let us pray."

Mixing With Martha

Tomatoe Puree.

This requires four tablespoons or one-fourth cup of butter, four teaspoons or one-fourth cup of pastry flour, one onion sliced thin, one carrot, sliced thin, a little lean ham trimming, one tablespoon rice, one quart stock, one can tomatoes, a spice bag containing two cloves, one small sprig thyme, one-fourth bay bay leaf and six pepper-corns.

Cook the vegetables for 15 minutes over a slow fire in the melted butter stirring often. Add rice and ham, cook 15 minutes, then blend in the flour, and when smooth add the stock, stirring constantly till smooth. Turn in the tomatoes, stir till it begins to boil, add spice bag, and let simmer slowly for one hour. Take from the fire and strain through a puree strainer, removing the ham and spice bag. Reheat and season to taste with salt and pepper.

Baked Carrots.

One bunch carrots, one teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons flour, one cup milk. Butter a casserole. Put in a layer of carrots, sprinkle lightly with salt, sugar and flour. Dot with butter. Add another layer of carrots and seasonings. Continue till all is used. Pour over milk and bake in a rather slow oven 40 minutes.

Till-Tall.

Into a buttered baking dish put a layer of sliced onions. Add salt, pepper, butter, then a layer of sliced carrots which have been parboiled. (Carrots need longer cooking than other vegetables). Then add salt, pepper and butter again. Sear on both sides a piece of round steak, cut thick. Place it over the vegetables. Make a thin brown gravy and add it. Bake the whole from one and one-half to two hours, basting the meat occasionally and adding hot water if necessary. The dish may be covered or not, depending upon the heat of the oven.

The Master Is Coming

They said: "The Master is coming
To honor the town today,
And none can tell at whose house or home
The Master will choose to stay."
And I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
What if He should come to mine?
How would I strive to entertain
And honor the Guest divine!

To make my home more neat;
I swept, and polished, and garnished,
And decked it with blossoms sweet.
I was troubled for fear the Master
Might come ere my task was done,
And I hastened and worked the faster,
And watched the hurrying sun.

But right in the midst of my duties
A woman came to my door;
She had come to tell me her sorrows,
And my comfort and aid to implore
And I said: "I cannot listen,
Nor help you any today;
I have greater things to attend to,"
And the pleader turned away.

But soon there came another—
A cripple, thin, pale, and gray—
And said: "O let me stop and rest
Awhile in your home, I pray!
I have traveled far since morning
My heart is full of misery,
And comfort and help I seek."

And I said: "I am grieved and sorry,
But I cannot help you today;
I look for a great and noble Guest,"
And the cripple went away.
And the day wore onward swiftly,
And my task was nearly done,
And a prayer was ever in my heart
That the Master to me might come.

And I thought I would spring to meet Him,
And serve Him with utmost care,
When a little child stood by me,
With a face so sweet and rare.
Sweet, but with marks of tear-drops,
And his clothes were tattered and old;
A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

And I said: "I am sorry for you;
You are sorely in need of care,
But I cannot stop to give it,
You must hasten on elsewhere."
And at the words a shadow
Swept over his blue-veined brow;
"Someone will feed and clothe you, dear,
But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended,
And my toil was ever and done;
My house was all swept and garnished
And I watched in the dusk alone;
Watched, but no footfall sounded,
No one paused at my gate,
No one entered my cottage door,
I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened,
And the Master had not come;
"He has entered some other door," I cried,
"And gladdened some other home!"
My labor has been for nothing,
And I bowed my head and wept,
My heart was sore with longing,
Yet, spite of it all, I slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
And His face was grave and fair;
"Three times today I came to your door,
And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent me onward;
Unhelped and uncomforted
And the blessing you might have had was lost,
And your chance to serve has fled."

"O Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!
How could I know it was Thee?"
My very soul was shamed and bowed
In the depths of humility.
And He said: "The sin is pardoned,
But the blessing is lost to thee
For comforting not the least of Mine,
Ye have failed to comfort Me."

Take This Letter to My Mother

Take this letter to my mother,
Far across the deep blue sea,
It will fill her heart with pleasure,
She'll be glad to hear from me.
How she wept when last we parted,
How her heart was filled with pain,
When she said, "Goodbye, God bless you—
We may never meet again."

CHORUS.

Take this letter to my mother,
Far across the deep blue sea,
It will fill her heart with pleasure,
She'll be glad to hear from me.

Take this letter to my mother,
It will fill her heart with joy,
Tell her that her prayers are answered,
God protects her darling boy;
Tell her to be glad and cheerful
Pray for me wherer I roam,
And ere long I'll turn my footsteps
Back toward my dear old home.

Take this letter to my mother,
It is filled with words of love;
If on earth I'll never meet her,
Tell her that we'll meet above,
Where there is no hour of parting
All is peace and love and joy;
God bless my dear old mother,
And protect her darling boy.

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs are requested. Those having them please send them to Martha Holden, Weekly Blade, for publication. Here are the requests: "Whistling in Heaven," "California Joe," "I'm a Lonely Pilgrim Here," "Sunny Tennessee," "Barney McCoy," "Beautiful Isle," "Here She Goes and There She Goes," "There's Somebody Waiting For Me," "School Days," "A Young Child's Dream," "The Little German Home Across the Sea."

Please send songs and poems containing following lines. "As the Kansas sun was setting o'er the wheat field far away" and "Tra-la-la, bring back the June time of a summer long ago."

AFTER AN OPERATION

Mrs. Wilke Couldn't Get Back Her Strength Until She Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Rochester, Minn.—"I had a very serious operation and it seemed as if I could not get my health back after it. I suffered with pain almost constantly. My sister came to help take care of me, and she was taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nervousness and a run-down condition. She had me try some of it, and in a very few days' time I began to feel better. In two weeks I hardly knew myself and after taking a couple of bottles more I was up and helping around, and now I am strong and healthy again and am still taking it. It is a pleasure for me to write this to you, and I hope that many other women who are suffering like I was will find out about your medicine. I will give any information I possibly can."—Mrs. JAMES WILKE, 933 E. Center Street, Rochester, Minnesota.

Remember, the Vegetable Compound has a record of fifty years of success among American women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

THE WHITE DESERT

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

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Continued From Last Week

Still the whistles screamed; all through the night they screamed, as drift after drift yielded, as the eight-foot bite of the first giant auger gnawed and tore at the packed contents of the last shed atop Crestline; then roared and sang, while the hills sent back their outbursts with echoes that rolled, one into another, until at last the whole world was one terrific out-pouring of explosive sounds and shrill shrieking blasts, as though the mountains were bellowing their anger, their reconstrance at defeat. Eight feet, then eight feet more; steadily eight feet onward. Nor did the men curse at the sulphur fumes; nor rail at the steel-blue ice. It was the final fight; on the downgrade were lesser drifts, puny in comparison to what they had gone through, simple, easily defeated obstacles to the giant machinery, which would work then with gravity instead of against it. Eight feet more—eight feet after that; they marked it off on the windows of the engine cabs with greasy fingers and counted the hours until success. Night faded. Dawn came and then,—the sun! Clear and brilliant with the promise of spring again and of melting snows. The fight was the same as over.

Sleep,—and men who laughed, even as they snored, laughter with the subconscious knowledge of success, while the bunk cars which sheltered them moved onward, up to the peak, then started down the range. Night again,—and Houston once more in the engine cab. But this time the red glare of the fire-box did not show as often against the sky; the stops were less frequent for the ice packs; once the men even sang!

Morning of the second day,—and again the sunshine, causing dripping streams from the long, laden branches of the pines and spruce, filling the streams bank-full, here and there cutting through the blanket of white to the dun-brown earth again. Work over, Houston leaned out the door of the bunk car, drinking in the sunshine, warm for the first time in weeks, it seemed,—and warm in heart and spirit. If she would only keep her promise! If she would allow Medaine to see her! If she would tell her the truth,—about the contract, the lease, and most of all that accusation. If—

The whistles again,—and crowded forms at the doors of the cars. Tabernacle was in the distance, while men and women waded through the soggy snows to be the first to reach the train. Happiness gleamed on the features of the inhabitants of a beleaguered land shut away from the world for weeks, men and women who saw no shame in the tears which streamed down their cheeks, and who sought not to hide them. Eagerly Barry searched the thronging crowd, at last to catch sight of a gigantic figure, his wolf-dog beside him. He leaped from the car even before it had ceased to move.

"Ba'tiste!" he called. "Ba'tiste!"

Great arms opened wide. A sob came from the throat of a giant.

"Mon Baree! Mon Baree!" It was all he could say for a moment. Then, "Mon Baree, he have come back to Ba'teese. Ah, Golemar. Mon Baree, he have come back, he have come back!"

"We've won, Ba'tiste! The line's open—they'll be running trains through before night. And if she keeps her promise—"

"She?" Ba'tiste stared down at him. They had drawn away from the rest of the excited, noisy throng. "She? You mean—"

"Agnes. You've been taking care of her, haven't you? I found her—she promised that she would tell the truth for me when I got back, that she would explain the lease and contract and tell Medaine that it was all a lie. She—"

But Ba'tiste Renaud shook his head.

"No, Baree. Eet is the too late. I have jus' come—from there. I have close her eyes."

CHAPTER XXIV

Deau! Houston saw Medaine Robinette pass in the distance, and his eyes followed her until she had rounded the curve by the dead aspens,—the eyes of lost hope. For it was upon life that he had planned and dreamed; that the woman of the lonely cabin would stand by her promise made in a time of stress and right at least some of the wrongs which had been his burden. But now—

"She—she didn't tell you anything before she went?"

Ba'tiste shook his head.

"She would not speak to me. Nothing would she tell me. At first I go alone—then yesterday, when the snow, he pack, I take Golemar. Then she is unconscious. All day and night I stay beside the bed, but she do not open her eye. Then, with the morning, she sigh, and peuff! She is gone."

"Without a word." It spelled blackness for Houston where there had been light. "I—I—suppose you've taken charge of everything."

"Oui! But I have look at nothing—if that is what you mean."

"No—I have just something here that you ought to have." Houston fumbled in his pockets. "She would want it around her neck, I feel sure, when she is—"

But the sudden glare in Ba'tiste's eyes stopped him as he brought forth the crucifix and its tangled chain. The giant's hands raised. His big lips twisted. A lunge and he had come forward, savage, almost beast-like.

"You!" He bellowed. "Where you get that? Hear me, where you get that?"

"From her. She—"

"Then come! Come—quick with me!" He almost dragged the younger man away, hurrying him toward the sled and its broad-backed old horses. "We must go to the cabin, oui—yes! Hurry—" Houston saw that he was trembling. "Eet is the thing I look for—the thing I look for!"

"Ba'tiste! What do you mean?"

"My Julienne," came hoarsely. "Eet is my Julienne's!"

Already they were in the sled, the wolf-dog perched between them, and hurrying along the mushy road, which followed the lesser raises of snow, taking advantage of every windbreak and avoiding the greater drifts of the highway itself. Two miles they went, the horses urged to their greatest speed. Then, with a leap, B'tiste cleared the runners and motioned to the men behind him.

"Come with me! Golemar! You shall stay behind. You shall fall in the drift—" The old man was talking excitedly, almost childishly, [illegible]

Then come—Eet is your own self that must be careful. Ba'tiste, he cannot watch you. Come!"

At a run, he went forward, to thread his way through the pines, to flounder where the snow had not melted, to go waist-deep at times, but still to rush onward at a speed which taxed even Houston's younger strength to keep him in sight. The wolf-dog buried itself in the snow, Houston pulling it forth time after time, and lugging it at long intervals. Then at last came the little clearing,—and the cabin. Ba'tiste already was within.

Houston avoided the figure on the bed as he entered and dropped beside the older man, already dragging forth drawers of the bureau and pawing excitedly among the trinkets there. He gasped and pulled forth a string of beads, holding them trembling to the light, and veering from his jumbled English to a stream of French. Then a watch, a ring, and a locket with a curly strand of baby hair. The giant sobbed.

"My Pierre—eet was my Pierre!"

"What's that?" Houston had raised suddenly, was staring in the direction of an old commode in the corner. At the door the wolf-dog sniffed and snarled. Ba'tiste, bending among the lost trinkets that once had been his wife's did not hear. Houston grasped him by the shoulder and shook him excitedly.

"Ba'tiste! Ba'tiste! There's some one hiding—over there in the corner. I heard sounds—look at Golemar!"

"Hiding? No. There is no one here—no one but Ba'tiste and his memories. No one—"

"I tell you I heard some one. The commode moved. I know!"

He rose, only to suddenly veer and flatten himself against the wall. The yellow braze of aimless revolver fire had spurted from the corner; then the plunging form of a gnarled, gangling, limping man, who rushed past Houston to the door, swerved there, and once more raised the revolver. But he did not fire.

A furry, snarling thing had leaped at him, knocking the revolver from his hand in the plunging ascent. Then a cry—a gurgling growl. Teeth had clenched at the throat of the man; together they rolled through the door to the snow without, Golemar, his hold broken by the fall, striving again for the death clutch, the man screaming in sudden frantic fear.

"Take him off!" The voice of the thin-visaged Fred Thayer was shrill now. "Take him off—I'll tell you about it—she did it—she did it! Take him off!"

"Golemar!" Ba'tiste had appeared in the doorway. Below the dog whirled in obedience to his command and edged back, teeth still bared, eyes vigilant, waiting for the first movement of the man on the ground. Houston went forward and stood peering down at the frightened, huddled form of Thayer, wiping the blood from the fang wound in his neck.

"You'll tell about what?" came with sudden incisiveness.

The man stared, suddenly aware that he had spoken of a thing that had been mentioned by neither Ba'tiste nor Houston. His lips worked crookedly. He tried to smile, but it ended only in a misshapen snarl.

"I thought you fellows were looking for something. I—I wanted to get the dog off."

"We were. We've found it. Ba'tiste," and Houston forced back the tigerish form of the big French-Canadian. "You walk in front of us. I'm afraid to trust you right now. And don't turn back. Do you promise?"

The big hands worked convulsively. The eyes took on a newer, fiercer glare.

"He is the man, eh? His conscience, eet speak when there is no one to ask the question. He—"

"Go on, Ba'tiste. Please." Houston's voice was that of a pleading son. Once more the big muscles knotted, the arms churned; the giant's teeth showed between furled lips in a sudden beast-like expression.

"Ba'tiste! Do you want to add murder to murder? This is out of our hands now; it's a matter of law. Now, go ahead—for me."

With an effort the Canadian obeyed, the wolf-dog trotting beside him, Houston following, one hand locked about the buckle of the thinner man's belt, the other half supporting him as he limped and reeled through the snow.

"It's my hip—" The man's mind had gone to trivial things. "I sprained it—about ten days ago. I'd been living over here with her up till the storm. Then I had to be at camp. I—"

"That was your child, then?"

Fred Thayer was silent. Barry Houston repeated the question commandingly. There could be no secrecy now; events had gone too far. For a third time the accusation came and the man beside him turned angrily.

"Whose would you think it was?"

Houston did not answer. They stumbled on through the snow-drifted woods, finally to reach the open space leading to the sleigh. Thayer drew back.

"What's the use of taking me into town?" he begged. "She's dead and gone; you can't harm her now."

"We're not inquiring about her."

"But she's the one that did it. She told me—when she first got sick. Those are her things in there. They're—"

"Have I asked you about anything?" Houston bit the words at him. Again the man was silent. They reached the sled, and Ba'tiste pointed to the seat.

"In there," he ordered. "Ba'tiste will walk. Ba'tiste afraid—too close." And then, in silence, the trip to town was made, at last to draw up in front of the boarding house. Houston called to bystander.

"Is the telephone working—to Montview?"

"Yeh. Think it is. Got it opened up yesterday."

"Then call up over there and tell the sheriff we want him. It has to do with the Renaud murder."

The loafer sprung to the street and veered across, shouting the news as he went, while Ba'tiste made hurried arrangements regarding the silent form of the lonely cabin. A few moments later, the make-shift boarding house lobby was crowded, while Barry Houston, reverting to the bitter lesson he had learned during the days of his own cross-examinations, took his place in front of the accused man.

"In the first place, Thayer," he commanded. "You might as well know one thing. You're caught. The goods are on you. You're going up—if for nothing else than an attempt to murder Ba'tiste Renaud and myself."

"I—I thought you were robbers."

"You know that's a lie. But that's a matter for the courtroom. There are greater things. In the first place—"

"About that other—" Still he clung to his one shred of a story, his only possibility of hope. Conscience had prompted the first outcry; now there was nothing to do but follow the lead. "I don't know anything. She told me—that's all. And she's dead now."

"Ah, oui!" Ba'tiste had edged forward. "She is dead. And because she is dead—because she have suffer and die, you would lay to her door murder! Eet is the lie! Where then is the ten thousand dollar she took—if she kill my Julienne! Eh? Where is the gun with which she shot her? Ah, you cringe! For why you do that—for why you not look at Ba'teese when he talk about his Julienne! Eh? Is eet that you are afraid? Is eet that your teeth are on your tongue, to keep eet from the truth? Oui! You are the man—you are the man!"

"I don't know anything about it. She told me she did it—that those were Mrs. Renaud's things."

"Ah! Then you have nev' see that ring, which my Julienne, she wore on her finger. Ah, no? You have nev' see, in all the time that you come to Ba'teese house, the string of head about her neck? Oui! Eet is the lie, you tell. You have see them—eet is the lie!"

And thus the battle progressed, the old man storming, the frowning, sullen captive in the chair replying in monosyllables, or refusing to answer at all. An hour passed, while Tabernacle crowded the little lobby and overflowed to the street. One by one Ba'tiste brought forth the trinkets and laid them before the thin-faced man. He forced them into his hands. He demanded that he explain why he had said nothing of their presence in the lonely cabin, when he had known them, every one, from living seen them time after time in the home of Renaud. The afternoon grew old. The sheriff arrived.—and still the contest went on. Then, with a sudden shifting of the head, a sudden break of reserve, Thayer leaned forward and rubbed his gnarled hands, one against the other.

"All right!" he snapped. "Have it your own way. No use in trying to lay it on the woman—you could prove on alibi for her. You're right. I killed them both."

"Both?" They stared at him. Thayer nodded, still looking at the floor, his tongue licking suddenly dry lips.

"Yeh, both of 'em. One brought on the other. Mrs. Renaud and John Corbin—they called him Tom Langdon back East."

CHAPTER XXV

It was staggering in its unexpectedness. A gasp came from the lips of Barry Houston. He felt himself reeling—only to suddenly straighten, as though a crushing weight had been lifted from his shoulders. He whirled excitely and grasped the nearest onlooker.

"Go get Medaine Robinette. Hurry! Tell her that it is of the utmost importance—that I have found the proof. She'll understand."

Then, struggling to reassure himself, he turned again to the prisoner. Two hours later, in the last glint of day, the door opened, and a woman came to his side, where he was finishing the last of many closely written sheets of paper. He looked up at her, boyishly, happily! Without waiting for her permission, he grasped her hand, and then, as though eager for her to hear, he turned to the worn-faced man now slumped dejectedly in his chair.

"You understand, Thayer, that this is your written confession?"

The man nodded.

"Given in the presence of the sheriff, of Ba'tiste Renaud, of myself, and the various citizens of Tabernacle that you see here?"

"Yes."

"Of your own free will, without threats or violence?"

"I guess so."

"And you are willing to sign it?"

The man hesitated. Then:

"I want to know what I am signing."

"Certainly. I intend to read it to you—so that all witnesses may hear it. It is then to be filed with the district attorney. You can signify its correctness or incorrectness after every paragraph. Is that agreeable?"

"I guess so."

A pause. At last:

"'My name is Fred Thayer. I am forty-four years of age. Prior to about a year ago, I was employed by the Empire Lake Mill and Lumber Company as superintendent. I had occupied this position for some fifteen or twenty years, beginning with it when it was first started by Mr. Houston of Boston.' Is that right?"

A nod from the accused. Houston went on:

"'I figured from the first that I was going to be taken in partnership with Mr. Houston, although nothing was ever said about it. I just took it for granted. However, when years passed and nothing was done about it, I began to force matters, by letting the mill run down, knowing that Mr. Houston was getting old, and that he might be willing to sell out to me if things got bad enough. At that time I didn't know where I was going to get the money, but hoped that Mr. Houston would let me have the mill and acreage on some sort of a payment basis. I went back to see him about it a couple of times, but he wouldn't listen to me. He said that he wanted to either close the thing out for cash or keep on running it in the hope of making something of it.' That's all right, isn't it, Thayer?"

"Yes."

"'I tried two or three times to get him to sell out to me, but we couldn't get together on the terms. He always wanted cash, and I couldn't furnish it—although I pretended that I had the money all right, but that I simply did not want to tie it all up at once. About this time—I think it was three or four years ago. I am not exactly clear on the dates—a nephew of his named Thomas Langdon came out here, under the name of John Corbin. He had been a black sheep and was now wandering about the country, doing anything that he could set his hand to for a living. I had known him since boyhood and gave him a job under his assumed name. He pretended that he was very close to Mr. Houston, and I thought maybe he could help me get the plant. But his word was not worth as much as mine.' Have I taken that down correctly, Thayer?"

"Yes. Except about Langdon. He told me when he came here that his uncle had sent him out to straighten him up. But I don't guess it makes much difference."

Houston, nevertheless, made the changes, glancing up once to assure himself that Medaine still was there. She had not left his side. He went on with the reading:

"By this time the mill had gotten to be a sort of mania with me, and I almost had myself believing that Houston had promised me more than he had given me. Then a woman came out here, an Agnes Jierdon, a stenographer, on her vacation. I met her and learned that she was from Boston.'" A slight pressure exerted itself on Houston's arm. He glanced down to see Medaine Robinette's hand clasped tight. "'She spent nearly the whole summer here, and I made love to her. I asked her to marry me, and she told me that she would. She was really very much in love with me. I didn't care about her—I was working for a purpose. I wanted to use her—to get her in Houston's office. I wanted to find out what was going on, so that I would know in advance, and so that I could prepare for it by having breakage at the mill, to stop contracts and run things farther down than ever, so the old man would get disgusted and sell out at my terms. I knew there would be a mint of money for me if I could get hold of that mill. At the end of her vacation, she went back to Boston and got a job with Houston, as an office clerk. Almost the first thing that she wrote me was that the old man was thinking about selling out to some concern back East.'"

Houston looked toward the accused man for his confirmation, then continued.

"'While she had been out here, I had told her that Houston had promised to take me into partnership and that he had gone back on his word. I put it up to her pretty strong about how I had been tricked into working for him for years, and she was sympathetic with me, of course, inasmuch as she was in love with me. Naturally, when she heard this, she wrote right away. It made me desperate. Then I thought of Ba'tiste Renaud.'

"Ah!" The word was accompanied by a sharp intake of breath as the big French-Canadian moved closer to hear again the story of a murder. But the sheriff motioned him back. The emotions of the old trapper were not to be trusted. The recital went on:

"'Everybody around this country had always talked about how rich he was. There was a saying that he didn't believe in banks and that he kept more than a hundred thousand dollars in his little cabin. At this time, both he and his son were away at war, and I thought I could steal this money, place it in other hands, and then work things so that if I did get hold of the mill, people around here would merely think I had borrowed the money and bought the mill with it. By this time, a cousin of Miss Jierdon's, a fellow named Jenkins, had gotten a job with Houston and was working with her, and of course, I was hearing everything that went on. It looked like the deal was going through, and it forced me to action. One night I watched Mrs. Renaud and saw her leave the house. I thought she was going to town. Instead, after I'd gotten into the cabin, she came back, surprising me. There wasn't anything else to do. I killed her, with a revolver.'"

"Diable!"

"Easy, Ba'tiste. That's the way you gave it to me, isn't it, Thayer?"

"Yes. I shot twice at her. The first bullet missed."

Again the door of the tiny lobby opened and closed, and a form edged forward — Blackburn, summoned from his mill. Thayer glanced at him, then lowered his eyes. Houston made the additional notation on the confession and went back to his reading:

"'When I found the deed box, there was only ten thousand dollars in it instead of the fortune that I had supposed was there. I was about to take it out and stuff it into my pocket, when I heard a noise outside the window. Thinking it was Renaud's wolf-dog, and that he might give the alarm, I pushed the box under my coat and ran out the back door. The next day, Corbin—or Langdon—came to me and demanded his share of what I had stolen. He said that he had seen me at the deed box after I had killed the woman, that he had made the noise outside the window. I put him off—denying it all. But it wasn't any use. At first he threatened me that he would go to the sheriff at Montview, and for several days he came to me, telling me that this was the last chance that he would give me if I didn't let him have his share. I played for time. Then he began to beg small amounts of money from me, promising to keep still if I gave them to him. I guess this kept up for two or three months, the amounts getting larger all the time. At last, I wouldn't stand it any longer. He threatened me again,—and then, suddenly, one day disappeared. I hurried to Montview, thinking of course that he had gone there, hoping to catch him on the way. But no one had seen him. Then I went to Tabernacle and learned that he had bought a ticket for Boston, and that he had left on a morning train. I knew what was up then; he was going back to tell Old Man Houston and try to step into my shoes when I was arrested, but I beat him there by going over the range in an automobile, and taking an earlier train for Boston. I picked him up when he arrived and trailed him to young Houston's office. After that I saw them go to a cafe, and from there to a prize fight. I bought a ticket and watched from the rear of the hall. I had my gun with me—I had made up my mind to kill them both. I thought Langdon had told. After the fight, they started out, myself in the rear. Young Houston had gotten a mallet from the timekeeper. On the way home, I could hear them talking, and I heard Houston asking Langdon why he wanted to see the old man. By that I knew that it hadn't been told yet—and I felt safer. Then they got in a quarrel, and my chance came. It was over the mallet—Langdon took it away from his cousin and started to fight him. Houston ran. When he was well out of sight, I went forward. No one was near. Langdon still had the mallet in his hand: I crept up behind him and clubbed my revolver, hitting him on the head with it. He fell—dead—and I knew I was safe, that Houston would be accused.'"

Barry looked earnestly at the man before him.

"That's all true, isn't it, Thayer?"

"I haven't made any objection, have I?" came surlily.

"I merely wanted to be sure. But to go on! 'Then I thought of a way to get what I wanted from Miss Jierdon. This was several months afterward, just before the trial. I argued that I was sure young Houston hadn't committed the murder, and that if some woman could testify to the fact that Langdon had that mallet, it might free Houston, and make a hit with the old man and that maybe he would make good on his promises. I did it pretty skilfully and she listened to me, largely, I guess, because she was in love with me. Anyway, it ended with her testifying at the trial in a sort of negative way. I didn't care about that—it was something else I wanted. Later after the old man had died, I used it. I wanted her to switch some papers on young Mr. Houston for me, and she bucked against it. Then I told her she had done worse things, that she had perjured herself, and that unless she stayed by me, she could be sent to the penitentiary. Of course, I didn't tell her in those exact words—I did it more in the way of making a criminal out of her already, so that the thing she was going to do wouldn't seem as bad to her. I wasn't foolish enough to threaten her. Besides, I told her that the mill should have been rightfully mine, that the old man had lied to me and gotten me to work for him for years at starvation wages, on promises that it would be mine some time, and that he had neither taken me in partnership, nor left it to me in the will. She got her cousin to help her in the transfer of the papers; it was a lease and stumpage contract. He affixed a notary seal to it. The thing was illegitimate, of course. Shortly after that, young Houston came out here again, and I got her to come to. I wanted to see what he was up to. He fired me, and while he was in Denver and Renaud away from the mill, I got Miss Jierdon and took her for a walk, while one of the other men kept watch for the cook who was asleep. But she didn't wake up. On the way back, Miss Jierdon saw that the mill was burning, and I directed her suspicions toward Renaud. She accused him, and it brought about a little quarrel between Miss Jierdon and young Houston. I had forced her, by devious ways, to pretend that she was in love with him—keeping that perjury thing hanging over her all the time and constantly harping on how, even though he was a nice young fellow, he was robbing us both of something that was rightfully ours. All this time, I had dodged marrying her, promising that I would do it when the mill was mine. In the meantime, with the lease and contract in my hands, I had hooked up with this man here, Blackburn, and he had started a mill for me. I guess Miss Jierdon had gotten to thinking a little of Houston, after all, because when I forced her to the final thing of telling some lies about him to a young woman, she did it, but went away mad at me and threatening never to come back. Our relations, while she had been at the Houston camp, hadn't been exactly what they should have been. Miss Jierdon is dead—she had stayed in a little cabin in the woods. I had lived with her there. About ten days ago, the baby died, while I wad laid up at camp with a sprained hip. Today I went there to find her dead, and while I was there, Renaud and young Houston caught me. This is all I know. I make this statement of my own free will, without coercion, and I swear it to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.'"

The little lobby milled and buzzed, drowning the scratching of the pen as a trembling man signed the confession, page by page. Then came the clink of handcuffs. A moment later two figures had departed in the dusk,—the sheriff and Fred Thayer, bound for the jail at Montview. Houston straightened, to find a short, bulky form before him, Henry Blackburn.

"Well?" questioned that person. "I guess it's up to me. I—I haven't got much chance against that."

"What do you mean?"

"Simply this," and the bulky Blackburn drew a nervous, sweating hand across his brow. "I ain't above dealing with crooks, I'll admit that. I've done a few things in my life that haven't been any too straight, or any too noble, and when Thayer came to me with this contract and lease, I didn't ask any questions. My lawyer said it was O. K. That was enough for me. But somehow or other, I kind of draw the line at murder. I'm in your hands, Houston. I've got a mill up there that I've put a lot of money in. It ain't worth the powder to blow it up now—to me, anyway. But with you, it's different. If you want to make me a fair offer, say the word, and I'll go more than half-way. What say?"

"Is tomorrow time enough?"

"Tomorrow—or the next day—or the next week. Suits me. I'm in yours hands."

Then he went on, leaving only three figures in the lobby—the bent, silent form of Ba'tiste Renaud, grave, but rewarded at last in his faithful search; the radiant-eyed Houston, free with a freedom that he hardly believed could exist; and a girl who walked to the window and stood looking out a moment before she turned to him. Then impetuously she faced him, her eyes searching his, her hands tight clasped, her whole being one of supplication.

"I'm sorry," she begged. "Can you—will you forgive me?"

Boyishly Barry Houston reached forward and drew away a strand of hair that had strayed from place, a spirit of venture in his manner, a buoyant tone in his voice.

"Say it again. I like it!"

"But I am—don't you believe me?"

"Of course. But then—I—I" Then he caught her hands. "Will you go with me while I telegraph?" he asked in sudden earnestness. "I want to wire—to the papers back in Boston and tell them that I've been vindicated. Will you—?"

"I'd be glad to."

They went out the door together, Houston beaming happily downward, the girl close beside him, her arm in his. And it was then that the features of Ba'tiste Renaud lost their gravity and sorrow. He looked after them, his eyes soft and contented. Then his big hands parted slowly. His lips broke into a smile of radiant happiness.

And it was with the same glad light in his eyes that three months later Ba'tiste Renaud stood on the shores of Empire Lake, his wolf-dog beside him, looking out over the rippling sheen of the water. The snow was gone from the hills now; the colors were again radiant, the blues and purples and greens and reds vying, it seemed, with one another, in a constantly recurring contest of beauty. Afar off, logs were sliding in swift succession down the skidways, to lose themselves in the waters, then to bob along toward the current that would carry them to the flume. The jays cried and quarreled in the aspens; in a little bay, an old beaver made his first sally of the evening, and by angry slaps of his tail warned the rest of the colony that humans were near. Distinctly, from down the bubbling stream which led from the lake, there sounded the snarl of giant saws and the hum of machinery, where, in two great mills, the logs traveled into a manufactured state through a smooth-working process that led from "jacker" to "kicker," thence to the platforms and the shotgun carriages; into the mad rush of the band saws, while the rumbling rolls caught the offal to cart it away; then surging on, to the edgers and trimmers and kilns. Great trucks rumbled along the roadways. Faintly a locomotive whistled, as the switch engine from Tabernacle clanked to the mills for the make-up of its daily stub-train of lumber cars. But the attention of Ba'tiste Renaud was on none of these. Out in a safe portion of the lake was a boat, and within it sat two persons, a man and a woman, their rods flashing as they made their casts, now drawing slowly backward for another whip of the fly, now bending with the swift leap of a captive trout. And he watched them with the eyes of a father looking upon children who have fulfilled his every hope, children deeply, greatly beloved.

As for the man and the woman, they laughed and glanced at each other as they cast, or shouted and thrilled with the excitement of the leaping trout as the fly caught fast and the struggle of the rod and reel began, to end with another flopping form in the creel, another delicacy for the table at camp. But at last the girl leaned back, and her rod trailed disregarded in the water.

"Barry," she asked, "what day is tomorrow?"

"Wednesday," he said, and cast again in the direction of a dead, jutting tree, the home of more than one three-pounder. She pouted.

"Of course it's Wednesday. But what else?"

"I don't know. Let me see. Twentieth, isn't it?"

This time her rod flipped in mock anger.

"Barry," she commanded. "What day is tomorrow?"

He looked at her blankly.

"I give it up," came after deep thought. "What day is tomorrow?"

She pressed tight her lips, striving bravely for sternness. But in vain. An upward curve made its appearance at the corners. The blue eyes twinkled. She laughed.

"Foolish!" she chided. "I might have expected you to forget. It's our first monthiversary!"

THE END

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF YOU want a charming as well as a simple style because you are a woman with little sewing experience try No. 2050. The little design shown in No. 2038 would be attractive in gingham or fancy cotton print. Attention of readers is called to the fact that price of each pattern is 15 cents and when there are embroidery patterns the latter are 15 cents extra. Be sure that you send in size you want and don't forget your name and address. Price of fashion magazine is 10 cents. Many fail to send in size or their address and also send in less than 15 cents. Then they complain because pattern does not come when it is no one's fault but theirs.

No. 2050—Easily Made—The pattern is obtainable in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A printed silk crepe, Canton crepe, crepe satin, wool crepe, serge, twill, broadcloth, flannel or a cotton fabric are suitable materials. In the medium size, this design takes 3¼ yards of 40-inch goods with ⅞ yard 36-inch contrasting. Price 15c. The hat pattern which is separate and costs 15c extra, is cut in ladies', misses' and girls' sizes. It is made with the popular sectional crown and roll brim. Silk, suede or strawcloth is suggested.

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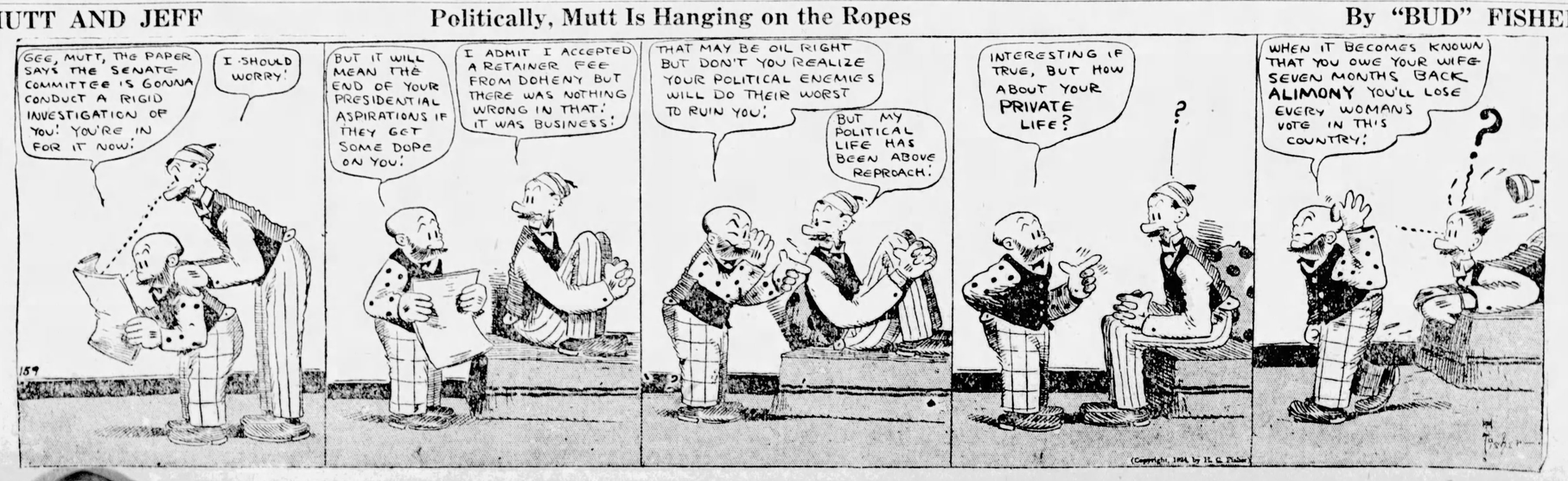
MUTT AND JEFF — Politically, Mutt Is Hanging on the Ropes — By "BUD" FISHER


GEE, MUTT, THE PAPER SAYS THE SENATE COMMITTEE IS GONNA CONDUCT A RIGID INVESTIGATION OF YOU! YOU'RE IN FOR IT NOW!
I SHOULD WORRY!
BUT IT WILL MEAN THE END OF YOUR PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS IF THEY GET SOME DOPE ON YOU!
I ADMIT I ACCEPTED A RETAINER FEE FROM DOHENY BUT THERE WAS NOTHING WRONG IN THAT! IT WAS BUSINESS!
THAT MAY BE OIL RIGHT BUT DON'T YOU REALIZE YOUR POLITICAL ENEMIES WILL DO THEIR WORST TO RUIN YOU!
BUT MY POLITICAL LIFE HAS BEEN ABOVE REPROACH!
INTERESTING IF TRUE, BUT HOW ABOUT YOUR PRIVATE LIFE?
WHEN IT BECOMES KNOWN THAT YOU OWE YOUR WIFE SEVEN MONTHS BACK ALIMONY YOU'LL LOSE EVERY WOMANS VOTE IN THIS COUNTRY!
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VENIZELOS GOES IN EXILE AGAIN; SEES DISASTER

Ex-Premier of Greece Sails as Loyal Friends Weep; Steps From Active Stage in Politics.

Venizelos has gone
time defeated by a
own followers. He
mmer predictions for
in 1920, for it was
the proclamation of a
thods which he has
ding directly to the

was almost as quiet
as his arrival two

roup of friends, in-
nolaris, who resigned
arded the Italian
farewell to the
oken statesman be-
way, accompanied by
ipatist, whence he will

friend, M. Roussos,
Washington, wept as
Venizelos, and there
e among the ad-
ed to realize that
appearance of the
on the Greek

M. Venizelos said he
kept to take a long
disillusioned by the Re-
ing to await a plebis-
question of a mon-
public, and his health
him to fight.

last speech, given
prevent the present
Republicans, he made
following prophecy:

not based on popu-
should be considered
dangerous to every one. Phychologi-
cal factors will cause the drachma
to crash and living will become still
dearer. This will exasperate the
government which will persecute its
adversaries more and more.

Under such conditions a refu-
gees loan cannot be realized. The
despair of the refugees and middle
classes will create a social crisis
which will be exploited by both
Royalists and Communists.

This political upheaval abroad, Greece not
only will remain isolated but conditions
will be favorable to the formation of
a Balkan alliance detrimental to her
vital interest. While the Papanasas-
government is struggling with
this situation, it will gradually fall
into the hands of the military ele-
ments. They will exercise power
without intelligence until the day
comes when popular indignation
finds an echo in the army, and then,
by another military stroke, the Re-
publican regime will be reburied.

At the moment when, in 1920,
the government was leading Greece
to triumph, the reaction came with
great violence—what will it be to-
morrow? Let the Republicans re-
member. In my speeches before the
defeat of 1920, I predicted to the
minutest details the catastrophes
which followed."

While that black picture does not
frighten the Republicans, it is like-
ly to have serious effects abroad,
where the name of Venezelos enjoys
greater prestige than at home.

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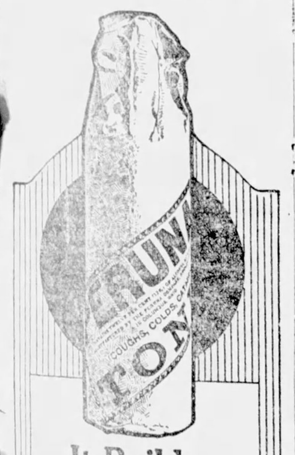
Great Men Scarce in U. S., Says Zangwill

Israel Zangwill, who arrived in England recently said democracy is killing America because there are no more great men in America. It was nothing more or less than politicians playing down to a crowd which was ill-informed on most subjects and knew nothing at all about Europe, he said.

"There is more justice, sense of honor, and more efficiency in England than in America," he said, before proceeding to describe Americans as being, the "kindest-hearted and most charitable people in the world." "Many of them," he added, "are very lovable and very cultivated, but some are unable to make a stand against a flood of vulgarity."

Of 25,600,000 dwellings in the United States, only 5,000,000 have sanitary bathrooms.



It Builds Strength

Just the remedy to aid the system in throwing off catarrhal wastes, help the functional organs, restore digestion and bring back the perfect balance.

Pe-ru-na meets the need which we all feel at this season of the year.

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Tablets or Liquid

PE-RU-NA

The Absent Minded Professor

"YOU SEE I INADVERTENTLY PUSHED THE CARRIAGE OFF THE PATH AND PRESTO! WE ARE STUCK IN THE MUD! BEING UNABLE TO PUSH IT, I TRIED TO LIFT THE CARRIAGE OUT BODILY BUT THE ADDED WEIGHT ONLY MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO EXTRICATE MY OWN FEET! SO! THEREFORE!...."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE CLEAR OF OIL TAINT, DESPITE PROPAGANDA

Democratic efforts to smear President Coolidge with oil, besmirch his character and destroy confidence in his integrity—all for political campaign purposes—have proved a wretched failure.

Instead of accomplishing their design, Senator Walsh, Montana, and his partisan colleagues who insisted in putting into the oil committee's record two private and entirely irrelevant telegrams sent by the President to Edward B. McLean, are now convinced they committed a colossal blunder.

So prompt and emphatic were the manifestations of public disapproval and disgust, expressed alike by Democratic and Republican newspapers, that those who greeted with almost ghoulish glee the carefully calculated dragging of the President's name into the oil scandal, are now fearful of a boomerang effect.

Foes Admit Injustice.

Even the most bigoted partisan enemies of the President were forced to admit the day these telegrams were given out that they could not be connected with the oil investigation by the wildest stretch of imagination.

Nevertheless they exhibited fiendish delight when the three Southern spokesmen of partisan hate: Heflin, Alabama; Caraway, Arkansas, and Harrison, Mississippi, arose in the senate chamber and gloated over Walsh's performance.

Now that the opposite reaction from that they foresaw has set in, these Democrats are amazed and chagrined. Their supposition had been that all that was necessary to kill off the President as a candidate for re-election was to entangle him in some way or any way in the oil investigation. Having witnessed in dismay the sudden withering of William G. McAdoo's imposing candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination when, at the instance of Senator James A. Reed, a rival Democratic candidate, it was shown that McAdoo was on E. L. Doheny's payroll, their imaginations led them to suppose that the Coolidge candidacy could be disposed of similarly.

Non-Existent Link.

So they set about looking for a chance or a pretext. The main difficulty was that no connection between the President and the principals in the scandal could be discovered. The attempt to make it appear that there was some sinister significance in the fact that E. W. Smithers, one of the White House telegraph operators, was employed at night to operate McLean's leased wire between Washington and Palm Beach, was a fizzle.

Next an effort, without avail, was made to attach some malign importance to the vacation of C. Bascom Slemp, the President's secretary, at Palm Beach while McLean and A. B. Fall were there.

When, in the mass of telegrams obtained by the committee, two signed by the President were found, they were seized upon and thrust triumphantly into the record while simultaneously Heflin, Caraway and Harrison joyfully joined in a verbal mud barrage.

Public Is Silent.

That the public failed to react in the manner they intended gave the mud-gunners a shock that caused them temporarily, at least, to subside.

Only a few days before Senator Walsh, exasperated by rumors that he was suppressing from publication correspondence between himself and Doheny, read into the congressional record an exchange of letters showing that as late as last December he had been on intimate terms with the California oil magnate. One of the letters showed that Walsh would gladly have joined Doheny in a money-making venture except for his official position.

Walsh's explanation on the floor of the senate, surprising as some of the circumstances were, was accepted and not a senator, Republican or Democrat, arose to challenge a statement or question his motive notwithstanding the correspondence related to a prospective oil transaction and the man to whom Walsh wrote is one of the principals in the oil scandal.

Revulsion Manifested.

The contrast in senatorial conduct when the President's name was forced into the record in connection with matters not remotely connected with oil is believed to have something to do with the public's manifested revulsion.

One good result, which may come out of the incident, aside from the rebuke of the villainous extremes to which hypocritical partisanship was allowed to go, may be a resolve by the oil committee members to insist that the inevstigation be confined to searching for guilty persons and that all immaterial and irrelevant matter be barred.

Not a single word of the testimony taken by the committee shed, directly or indirectly, any light on the transactions between Fall, Doheny and Sinclair or in any way developed evidence of value in the oil cases.

Important Bills Delayed.

Meanwhile, the sessions of the senate, instead of being used for the regular legislative business were given over to the most shameless partisan harangues that ever have characterized the deliberations of that supposedly august body.

Congress has been in session more than three months and only one of the six or more important appropriation bills necessary to insure the unhampered operation of the government during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, has been passed. Other important measures have been held up or delayed. The legislative branch, in fact, has almost ceased to function.

The demonstration of public ire, which followed the abortive attempt to disgrace or discredit the President, will probably be followed, in turn, by a speeding up of congress.

BURGLARS CUT CARDS FOR LOOT

Canadian War Hero Tells Frisco Police How "Job" Was Done.

Two burglars met at high midnight in a darkened house and then calmly cut a deck of cards to see who has sole right to the job.

A plot for a short story?

Not much! It really happened in the El Cerrito home of A. M. Hibbert, adjoining the residence of J. Frank Daniel, professor at the University of California.

Harry Martin, Canadian war hero, who stole thousands of dollars in jewelry, silverware and other valuables to give his bride and furnish a love-nest in the Berkeley Hills, Calif., was one of the robbers. The police are seeking the other thief.

Martin revealed his story to police, and they said, after investigating, it was true.

"Well, there's no use fighting about this; let's get down to business," is what Martin told the police he said to the other burglar when he encountered him in the Hibbert home.

Then it was suggested the two burglars cut cards to decide who would finish the job.

"High card wins!" whispered Martin.

The other thief cut the nine of hearts.

Martin uncovered the three of clubs.

"I always did have hard luck," Martin sobbed later to the officers.

Martin's story has already been verified to the extent that the Hibbert home shows marks of having been entered by two burglars. One entered by the front door, using a passkey, while the other pried open a rear window.

CATHOLICS BOAST MOST MEMBERS

34 Japanese Buddhist Temples Have 5,639 Worshipers.

The census of religions in the United States for 1923, compiled by the Christian Herald, shows there are 45,457,366 communicants, representing a gain of 680,015 during the year as compared with a gain of 797,565 in 1922. There are 205,843 ministers, a gain of 2,733, and 237,404 houses of worship, a gain of 2,884. The largest Christian denomination is the Roman Catholic with communicants estimated at 15,655,260, a gain of 133,616. Jewish congregations have 357,135 members. Thirty-four Buddhist Japanese temples have 5,639 worshipers. Fourteen bodies of Baptists gained 192,520 communicants, raising their totals to an aggregate of 8,237,021, while 15 bodies of Methodists have 8,622,836 communicants, a gain of 87,683.

There are 2,465,841 Lutherans, 22,825 more than last year; 2,462,557 Presbyterians, a gain of 61,290; 1,140,076 Episcopalians, a gain of 10,463; 1,621,203 communicants of the Disciples of Christ, a gain of 68,490; and 647,450 Eastern Catholics. Among the larger of the other Protestant denominations which show gains are: Reformed, United Brethren, Latter Day Saints, Evangelical, Synod and Congregational.

DAUGHERTY ASKS SPECIFIC CHARGE

Attorney General Replies in Statement to "Generalities."

The prepared statement in behalf of the attorney general which the investigating committee agreed should be included in the record, was made public at the department of justice.

It recited the resolution authorizing the investigation and the already published correspondence between Mr. Daugherty and the committee which followed relative to privileges he requested for his representatives in the course of the hearings.

The attorney general was gratified to learn from the committee in that connection, the statement said, that the "proceeding is an investigation and not a trial."

"Counsel for the attorney general have been under the impression for some time that he was about to be placed on trial," it added. "Headlines in the newspapers have carried certain serious but general and indefinite charges against him in his official capacity."

The assumption was expressed that the committee in stating that the proceeding would be "in a summary manner" intended this as "advice to everyone" that the investigation would be pressed to a speedy determination which the statement asserted would "demonstrate at the earliest possible date that these charges, general and indefinite, have no foundation in fact."

Defends Trusts Records.

Reaffirming that "no definite and concise charges" were stated in the resolution, the statement took up the first statement of the resolution as to alleged failure to prosecute properly violators of the Sherman anti-trust act and the Clayton act.

The attorney general denies that he failed in the respect above alleged and avers the fact to be that he has prosecuted vigorously and with gratifying success violators of the Sherman anti-trust act and the Clayton act, the statement declared, citing the report submitted Jan. 21 of this year in response to a senate resolution.

A copy of the report was attached and the statement commented that a study of its contents by the committee would produce the conclusion "that these facts nullify and disprove any allegation" as to failure to prosecute under the two acts named.

In connection with the charge in the resolution that the attorney general had failed to prosecute "Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny, C. R. Forbes and their co-conspirators," the statement quoted Mr. Daugherty's published letter to President Coolidge urging him to appoint "two outstanding lawyers" to deal with the oil lease matters, noted the appointment of former Senator Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts for this purpose, and said that the entire matter with the consent and approval of the attorney general, the President and the senate had been "taken out of the hands of the department of justice."

The fact that Mr. Daugherty, on Feb. 19, had formally tendered to the two lawyers the full co-operation of the department also was noted.

In connection with the Forbes matter, the statement recited the appointment of a special assistant to the attorney general to carry forward these matters and appended the indictments returned by Chicago federal grand jury against Forbes and John W. Thompson for violations of the criminal code in connection with veterans' bureau affairs.

As to the statement of the resolution alleging failure to prosecute or defend "all manner of civil and criminal actions," the statement called attention again to the "indefinite" character of the accusation and entered a denial "in general and in particular," demanding at the same time "the titles of the cases" involved or the names of criminals referred to.

Asks Specific Charges.

Failure of the resolution to set out specific charges, the statement declared, "demonstrates either one of two things.

"First, that no information worthy to be submitted as evidence was in the possession of anyone upon which to base specific and definite charges, or:

"Second, that these charges are made without evidence and with the hope and purpose that, without assuming any responsibility for the same, irresponsible, discredited and biased witnesses may be placed upon the stand for a daily sensation in the newspapers, and disappointed litigants, discouraged office holders and employes, and possibly some personal enemies of the attorney general and political adversaries in his own party, might be dragged into the lime light for a day in an effort to poison the public mind and substantiate general and indefinite charges which are false in fact."

"The attorney general has now answered every direct charge or criticism contained in the resolution," the statement said in conclusion.

"He has answered every indirect or inferential charge in the resolution.

"If at any time, in the course of the investigation, any matter or thing should come to the attention of the committee which, in your judgment, demands an explanation or warrants the formulation of an express charge against the attorney general he demands that it be formulated in direct and express terms by the committee and opportunity at once given him to answer said charge or criticism and hearing and thereon immediately.

"The attorney general resents and condemns the indiscriminate broadcasting of unsubstantiated rumors, whispered criticisms and false and scandalous statements, for which no one is responsible, and welcomes this opportunity before this committee of the senate of the United States to expose falsehood and scandal and to establish the truth."

Bond Exemption Passed

A bill exempting France's national defense bonds from income tax, introduced by Finance Minister De-Lasteyrie, was quickly adopted by the chamber of deputies as one of the emergency remedial measures designed to strengthen French finances. The vote was 425 to 135.

More than a quarter of a million farmers have radio sets.

The Latest Markets

Tobogganing grain markets, the rally in the French franc and firmness, generally speaking, in the stock market were outstanding speculative developments in the week ended last Friday.

May delivery of wheat closed nearly 6 cents a bushel below the close of the preceding Friday while corn at the finish was three cents lower for May delivery on the week and two cents down on the day. The break in corn came Friday afternoon with the same suddenness that wheat values crumbled away Wednesday afternoon. The general explanation for the weakness was liquidation by tired holders. With the government report showing more wheat reserves on March 1 than had been expected, failure of a 12 cent increase in tariff on Canadian wheat to effect an advance or even firmness and with a bit of the craziest so-called farm relief legislation, which the grain trade has ever seen, hanging fire in Washington, support was lacking when longs undertook to dispose of their holdings. A bad matter was made worse by a market honeycombed with stop-loss selling orders. Only momentary rallies ensued in wheat following the Wednesday afternoon break, these being caused by a revival of export business in Manitoba at the lower range. Thus it can be said that the break in the Chicago market facilitated freer movement of Canadian grain across the Atlantic, for all of which the Canadian trade may be thankful inasmuch as Winnipeg was less affected and export business was revived, temporarily, at least.

Liquidation in corn accompanied reported slow demand from shippers and industries.

The recent unsettling influence in the grain markets is the possibility of passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, a measure which proposes to put the government in the grain business at the expense of the taxpayers. Briefly, the bill would provide a federal grain export commission and export corporation, subsidized to the extent of $200,000,000 for the purpose of buying wheat at a price fixed from time to time. The wheat would be sold to domestic consumers at a price which it is frankly admitted would be above its value in the present open market and the balance would be dumped abroad at the world market price, a price lower than the fixed price the American consumer would pay. The farmer would receive payment, part in cash and part in an I. O. U. of unknown value. Eventually the I. O. U. would be met by the corporation. After a year's crop had been marketed it would be possible to determine how much money—after meeting expenses incurred by the vast marketing body—the farmer would still have coming. Eleven thousand grain growers of Oklahoma and farm organizations in other states which would, under the measure, be assessed the cost of low production and backward farming methods in the 6-bushel-per-acre territory, have cried out against the bill. The grain trade brands the idea communistic and rightly so. That chaos would rule in any industry which undertook to dispose of its surplus in such a manner is freely admitted by all bankers and economists. Fixing prices on a world commodity is impossible and any attempt to thus violate the natural law of supply and demand, which fixes prices in any free and open market, will meet with disaster to all involved, and that includes every bread eater in the country, to say nothing of the grain grower, distributor and processor. Grain markets broke last week because too much grain was believed in sight. Fewer acres of wheat in this country, which does not meet foreign growers on an equal competitive basis would remedy the whole matter of wheat price. Industrialists do not try to produce in this country a surplus of products which can be bought more cheaply outside. Thus the immediate course of the wheat market is decidedly uncertain.

Talk of dollar wheat again is heard. The crop damage reports are due and bulls look to these to stem the tide of liquidation. With the prospect of politicians fixing the price on wheat, the market still above a world basis and pit traders finding evidence of more long wheat to come out at any time, there was little incentive to speculate for the advance.

A group of professional traders and a pool or two were active in the stock market and at the close Friday the Dow Jones average of 20 rail common stocks stood 37 cents higher than on the previous Friday and for 20 industrials a gain of 25 cents was shown. Failure to make headway on the upside in the preceding week brought professionals to the bear side and Monday a sharp reaction occurred on light trading. For the balance of the week stocks again drifted upward until Friday afternoon when bear attacks and profit taking carried some of the leaders, including United States Steel common, to the low of the day or thereabouts. Despite the afternoon reaction the industrial average closed at the highest point since Feb. 14. The rails were strong following declaration of an initial $1.25 quarterly dividend on Southern Railway common stock, particularly the stocks of those roads which are expected to figure in consolidations or are in line for favorable dividend action. General Electric reflected revival of pool operations, advancing almost 15 points. Du Pont and General Motors, big brother and little sister as prices go, were active and higher on pool maneuvering. Additional talk was heard of a "spring rise."

The cotton market showed the effect of conflicting influences. Buying was in evidence on the declines owing to settlement of the Lancashire labor disputes, reports of unfavorable weather for farm work in the South, growing optimism as to the prospect for a settlement for reparations, and the apparent absence of pressure to sell spot cotton in the South. These features, however, do not appear to have carried sufficient weight to completely offset the talk of continued dullness in the cotton goods trade. Advances met increased offerings at prices around or slightly above the 29-cent level for May.

Grain

Toledo — Wheat, cash, $1.08@1.08½. Corn, cash, 81@81½c. Oats, cash, 50@51c. Barley, cash, 75c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 67c. Cloverseed, cash, $12.15; March, $12.15; Oct., $12.40. Alsike, cash, $9.15; March, $9.15. Timothy, cash, $3.75; March, $3.75; May, $3.85.

Chicago — Wheat, May, $1.06¼; July, $1.07⅛; Sept., $1.07⅝. Corn, May, 77½c; July, 78¾c; Sept., 79½c. Oats, May, 46⅛c; July, 44⅝c. Rye, May, 67½c; July, 69c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 50c; solid pack, 49c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 24@24½c; Michigan, 25@26c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 27½@28c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 32c.

Bacon — Fat, 11c; lean, 20c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 12c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—17c. Lard—13c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 25@27; light hens, 20@22c; Leghorn broilers, 20@22c; broilers, 25@27c; stags, 15@16c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tub lots, 50½@52½c; extra firsts, 49½@51½c; firsts, 47½@48½c; packing stock, 25@30c; standard, 50½@52½c; prints, one cent a pound extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26c; extra firsts, 25c; Ohio firsts, 24c; western firsts, 28½c. Oleomargarine — Prices to retailers: Nut, 24@26c; high grade, made of animal oil, 27@27½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese — Old York state, 28@30c; brick, 26@27½c; fancy Swiss, 42@45c; limburger, 30@32c; imported, 50c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls, 20@27c; springers, 26@27c; old roosters, 17@18c; geese, 20@21c; heavy ducks, 30c; light colored ducks, 25c; medium fowls, 25c; Leghorn fowls, 23@24c. Potatoes — Michigan round whites, $2.00@2.15 a 150-pound sack; Ohio, $1.00 a bushel; New York, $2.25 a 150-pound sack. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $3.10@3.15 a hamper; Alabama Porto Rico, $2.75@3.00 a hamper.

Chicago — Poultry, alive, firm; fowls, 25c; springs, 30c; roosters, 17c; geese, 18c. Potatoes—Receipts, 118 cars; on track, 280 cars; total U. S. shipments, 780 cars; slow, very weak on northern white stock, steady on Red River Ohios and white, $1.10@1.25; bulk, $1.20@1.30; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked Red River Ohios, $1.30@1.40; Idaho sacked russets, $2.40@2.60. Cheese unchanged; butter lower, 9,457 tubs; creamery extras, 46¾c; standards, 46½c; extra firsts, 46@46½c; firsts, 45@45½c; seconds, 44@44½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 29,442 cases; firsts, 21@21¼c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20c.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Cattle — Receipts, 1,400; steady; choice yearlings, $9.50@10.25; fair to good yearlings, $8.25@9.00; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good butcher steers, $7.00@8.00; choice heavy steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.00@7.75; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.25; choice heifers, $7.25@8.00; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.50; choice butcher cows, $5.50@6.25; fair to good butcher cows, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4@4.75. Calves, receipts 900; market 50c lower; good to choice veal calves, $15.00@14.00; fair to good, $7.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; active on choice, demoralized on common; good to choice wool lambs, $15.50@16.25; fair to good, $13.00@14.00; good to choice wool sheep, $9.50@10.50; good to choice ewes, $8.50@9.50; common, $5.00@6.00; choice clipped lambs, $13.00@14.00; clipped culls, $8.00@9.00; choice clipped sheep, $8.25@9.25; clipped culls, $8.50@5.00.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 78,000; 10 to 15c lower; good and choice 160 to 225-pound averages, $7.10@7.25; 250 to 325-pound butchers, $7.25 to 7.30; practical top, $7.30; packing sows, $6.25@6.50; slaughter pigs, unchanged; good and choice strong weights, $6.00@6.40.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 1,750; slow and uneven; shipping steers generally steady; butcher grades, 25c lower; yearlings, 25c to 40c lower; shipping steers, $9.50@11.00; butchers, $8.00@9.25; yearlings, $9.00@10.50; heifers, $6.00@8.25; fair to choice cows, $5.00@6.25; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.00; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, $30.00@110.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; active and steady; choice, $15.00@15.50; fair to good, $11.50@14.50; culls, $7.00@11.00; heavy, $6.50@9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; active; pigs, steady; others 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $7.85; mixed and Yorkers, $7.85@7.90; light yorkers, $7.00@7.85; pigs, $6.75@7.00; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 8,000; active; lambs, 40c higher, $10.00@17.00; yearlings, 50c higher, $10.00@15.50; wethers, $1.00 higher, $12.00@12.50; ewes, 50c higher, $11.00@11.50; mixed sheep, 50c higher, $3.00@11.00; clipped lambs, $14.00@14.50.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; steady to 10c higher; heavy, $7.70@7.85; lights, $7.75@7.80; top, $7.85; pigs, $4.00@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; steady; steers, $7.00@9.40; beef cows, $4.50; heifers, $6.50@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 700; steady; veals, $10.00@14.00. Sheep—Receipts, 100; steady; sheep nominal; lambs, $8.00@15.00.

A giant sunfish recently caught off Port Lauderdale, Fla., weighs 1,200 pounds.

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WE PAY $50 A WEEK and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kan.

GET OUR FREE SAMPLE CASE—Toilet articles, perfumes and specialties. Wonderfully profitable. La Derma Co., Dept. RP, St. Louis, Mo.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

UNDERGROUND TREASURES—How and where to find them. Particulars for 2c. Model Co., Dept. 10, Como Bldg., Chicago.

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At last a treatment which positively stops all seizures from first day's use. No bromides or narcotics. Guaranteed. Information free. Hunter Laboratories, 207-O Main St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

FARMS WANTED

FARM WANTED—Immediately, from owner. Send particulars. Mrs. Roberts, Box 68, Roodhouse, Ill.

WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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337 Acres, Horses, Crops
22 Cows, Tools; $1,500 Cash

Owner called away by urgent business interests makes big sacrifice; convenient P. O., stores, schools, creamery, churches; good markets; 200 acres loamy fields, big creek-watered pasture, wood, timber; comfortable 10-room house, running water, 90-ft. basement barn valued $4,000, sheds, tool house, etc. Low price $4,500, horses, 22 cows, full implements, tools, crops. Only $1500 needed. Details and how 20 acres of one crop brought farmer $14,800 page 55 Big Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 1508 Nassau St., New York City.

WORLD TO HAVE NEW CALENDAR?

Professor Believes Revised Chart Should Have 13 Months.

Adoption of a new charter intended to simplify the form of months, weeks and days at a world congress of scientists, being arranged for this coming autumn, is regarded as likely by Dr. B. F. Yanney, professor of mathematics and astronomy at the College of Wooster.

International organization is already well developed in the direction of a simpler style of calendar, Dr. Yanney said.

Indications from various sources of the scientific world, Dr. Yanney declared, are that favorable action will be taken on a proposal that will divide the year into 13 months of 28 days each, with an extra day in the common years and two extra days in leap years. Dr. Yanney said he expected that change would be made by 1928.

The calendar now in use, Dr. Yanney said, is of Roman origin, with a number of changes made by Augustus Caesar and Pope Gregory XIII.

Son of Royalty Visits Laborite's Home as Guest

Another striking evidence of the social revolution which the Labor party's accession to office has brought about came to light when Colonial Secretary Thomas returned from a trip he had made to Wales with the Duke of York to see a football game.

He told friends how in Newport, his birthplace, he showed the king's second son the brass plate he used to polish when, as a youngster, he was errand boy in a draper's shop, more than 40 years ago.

The duke and Mr. Thomas were entertained at lunch and the duke met many humble folk, including Thomas' former employer.

"The moral I draw is not one of bitterness," said Mr. Thomas, "but one of thankfulness and pride that our constitution should enable a humble boy with limited prospects and poverty surrounding him, to return home with a member of the royal family and at the same time occupy a position as one of his majesty's advisers."

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Japanese Violate Harbor Regulation

American authorities have reported to Washington several alleged violations of regulations regarding American fortifications in the Philippines by Japanese merchant vessels.

The steamer Itsukushima Maru, when entering Manila bay Feb. 14, passed so near the fortified zone at Corregidor island that she could not be sighted from the signal station and when signalled to stop ignored the order, the report said.

Russians, Bulgars Taught U. S. Anthem

Russian and Bulgarian refugee students at the American Red Cross industrial school in Bulgaria are being taught to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." At a concert organized by Harvey Smith, director of the school, the American national anthem was given prominence in a program of folk-songs and dances. The students, mostly children from exiled Russian families, joined lustily.

CARDINAL RITES DRAW AMERICANS

Pope Selects Large Hall to Raise Prelates From U. S. to High Office.

What is said will be the most imposing consistory ever held in the history of the Catholic church will be that for Cardinals Hayes and Mundelein, March 27. Pope Pius decided to hold the impressive public consistory in the Basilica of St. Peter's. It will be exclusively an American function, insofar as new cardinals are concerned for no other names of prelates have been mentioned as the recipients of the red hat.

The importance of the public consistory, which will take place three days after the secret consistory, at which the American archbishops are elevated to the cardinalate, as well as the large number of Americans who are expected to be present, induced Pope Pius to decide upon the Basilica of St. Peter's as the place for the function. The last consistory was held in the Sala Benedizine, but this is undergoing repairs, and the Sala Regia was considered too small.

Several small changes in the Basilica will be necessary and vatican engineers already have commenced the work of re-arranging the aisles. The decision to hold the consistory in the basilica will permit an attendance of four or five times as many persons as could be accommodated in the vatican halls.

For the ceremony, Pope Pius will be carried on the Sedia Gestatoria, entering the basilica through the chapel of the sacraments, where he will be awaited by members of the sacred college.

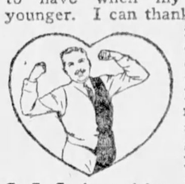
Physician of Diploma Mill Gets Six Months

George M. Sutcliffe of Unionville, Conn., who admitted he had obtained an eclectic license to practice medicine by fraudulent means, was sentenced to jail for six months for manslaughter. He had pleaded nolo contenders to causing the death of Albert C. Hoody, an ex-service man, through overdose of ether.

Hoody had crushed a finger and Sutcliffe was preparing to amputate it. The grand jury found that Sutcliffe was an agent for a Missouri diploma mill. His license was to be revoked by the state health council.

S.S.S. stops Rheumatism

"MY Rheumatism is all gone. I feel a wonderful glory again in the free motion I used to have when my days were younger. I can thank S. S. S. for it all! Do not close your eyes and think that health, free motion and strength are gone from you forever! It is not so.



S. S. S. is waiting to help you. When you increase the number of your red-blood-cells, the entire system undergoes a tremendous change. Everything depends on blood-strength. Blood which is minus sufficient red-cells leads to a long list of troubles. Rheumatism is one of them." S. S. S. is the great blood-cleanser, blood-builder, system strengthener, and nerve invigorator.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

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SEAWAY PLAN GIVEN IMPETUS BY PRESIDENT

Commission to Canvass Sentiment Is Named; Dominion of Canada Agrees to Early Report.

Great strides in advancing the Saint Lawrence seaway plan have been taken by President Coolidge, the state department, and the Canadian government.

The American and Canadian governments have agreed on further investigation of the subject, the final report to be submitted within a limited time; President Coolidge has named the United States commission to canvass national sentiment, and the dominion authorities will designate a corresponding committee at once.

Board to Be Enlarged.

The situation may be summed as follows:

The joint board of engineers which made the original report to the international joint commission will be enlarged by the addition of two Americans and two Canadians, making a board of six, which will be instructed to bring in a speedy report. The report of the engineers will settle whether the report on the improvement submitted in 1921 is practicable; whether the estimate of $250,000,000 needs revision and, if the United States consents, will report on the extent to which water levels in the river at and below Montreal, as well as the river and lake levels generally, may be affected.

The two governments still must determine in what manner the instructions to be delivered to the board are to be prepared.

The United States has suggested that the national advisory committees perform this duty; Canada wants them kept national rather than to become international in scope, and again urges that the method outlined in the Dominion note of Jan. 30 be followed. This provides for nomination by each government of one or more technical officers to determine instructions.

The national committee appointed by President Coolidge is headed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and has as its secretary Charles P. Craig of Duluth, executor director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association. Its personnel is notable chiefly for the fact that almost all members, so far as could be ascertained, favor the seaway plan.

Makeup of Committee.

The membership, besides the chairman and secretary, comprises William C. Breed, former president of the Merchants' association of New York; James E. Davidson of Bay City, Mich., vice president of the American Shipbuilding Co.; James P. Goodrich, former governor of Indiana; James R. Howard of Chicago, former president of the American Farm Bureau federation, and James D. Moonan, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor. Stephen B. Davis of Washington is to act as counsel. A New England member remains to be added.

President Coolidge's instructions to the committee, outlining what he says is a cherished hope of the American people for an outlet from the Great Lakes to the sea, says:

"It is my desire that the committee thoroughly consider the whole project in its economic and national aspects; should solicit the views of various sections of the country, and should be able to express an opinion as to whether or not the project should be undertaken at the present time.

"If their judgment should be in the affirmative, then I wish the committee to consider the formulation of such projects as may be submitted for international agreement on construction, finance and administration, all of which of course must be of a preliminary nature as a basis for formal negotiation with the Dominion of Canada and obviously subject to the views of congress."

U. S. Disappointed.

So the activities of the several departments of the government on the subject may be co-ordinated, President Coolidge has directed Secretary of War Weeks to place at the service of the committee, members of the board of engineers qualified to give competent assistance. The exchange of notes which has taken place between the United States and Canada since Feb. 5 indicates that this government is somewhat disappointed that Canada is not prepared immediately to conclude a treaty for construction of the waterway, as recommended by the international joint commission in its report.

Are You Ruptured?

Learn How to Heal It FREE

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Home System for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable invention is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured persons, and is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered. It brings instant and permanent relief and does away with the wearing of trusses forever.

Thousands of persons who formerly suffered the tortures of old-fashioned steel and spring trusses are now rejoicing in their freedom from the danger and discomfort of rupture after a brief use of this remarkable System. There is nothing like it anywhere and hosts of ruptured persons are astounded at the ease with which their ruptures are controlled.

For a limited time only, free trial treatments of this Muscle Strengthening Preparation are being mailed to all who apply. It is an original painless Method. No operation, no danger, no risk, no absence from daily duties or pleasures. Send no money; simply write your name and address plainly and the free treatment with full information will be mailed you in sealed package.

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Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc.,
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Course of World Airplane Flight

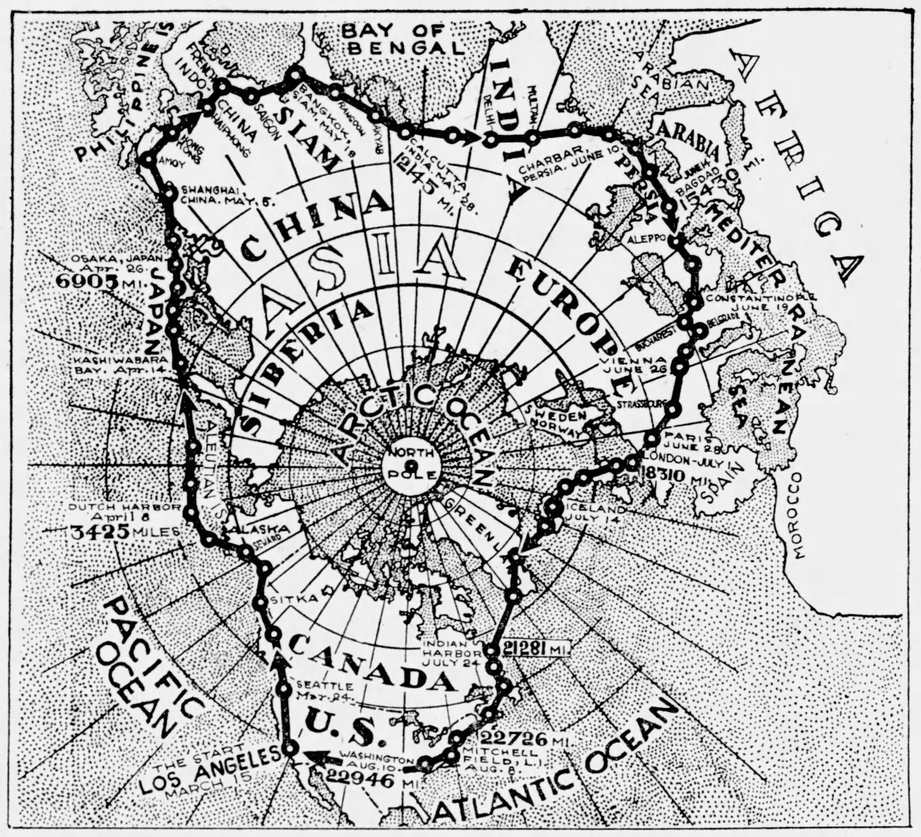

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PHOTO shows course mapped out for the round-the-world army fliers who have hopped off from Clover Field, California, on their epoch-making flight. The trip will be for nearly 30,000 miles and will cover about four and one-half months.

U. S. PLANES ON WAY AROUND WORLD IN FOUR-MONTH FLIGHT

The international "round-the-world" aerial derby started Monday.

America to the scratch first, when three Douglas world cruisers, manned by the cream of the United States air service hopped off from Santa Monica, Calif. A fourth plane was to start later in the week.

Britain probably will be second. Recent dispatches from London and elaborate preparations along a proposed route indicate the Empire's fliers will set out early next month.

There are rumors the Argentine republic and others may enter the sweepstakes—the prize for which is the glory of having first encircled the globe by airplane.

Path Is Crooked.

Officials of the United States army air service, who mapped out the trip, purposely chose a somewhat circuitous route in order that hops across water will be as short as possible. To look on the map at the path they are scheduled to traverse, these officials appear to have succeeded admirably in choosing as nearly an all-land route as is physically possible. However, some of the jumps over water are far from short and, of course, are proportionately dangerous.

Preparation for the flight was started months ago, when engine and plane parts, fuel, supplies and food were "salted" at various points where the squadron will descend.

Among other carefully laid plans, however, are special detachable pontoons, placed at various points of vantage, which can be swapped with the conventional landing gear wheels.

Roughly, the route takes the fliers from Santa Monica, near Los Angeles, up the Pacific coast, skirting the southern shore of Alaska, a series of short hops along the slim chain of Aleutian Islands to Japan, China, French Indo-China, Siam, Burma, India, Persia, Turkey, Mesopotamia and the Balkans, Austria, Germany, England, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Canada and to New York, Washington and thence by easy stages across the United States to the starting point.

To Advance U. S.

The avowed purpose of the flight, the United States army air service says, is to gain experience in distance flying, particularly as to supply problems; to circumnavigate the globe in the shortest practicable time; to demonstrate feasibility of a commercial around-the-world airway and "to procure for the United States the first place of practicable aviation, the honor of being the first nation to encircle the globe entirely by air."

A tentative schedule fixed by air officials probably cannot be executed, it is admitted. However, unless the flight is ended by the latter part of August it cannot be successful, they believe. This because the portion of the route embracing Denmark, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador must be covered when the waters in that region are ice-free, else landing will be perilous. Unless conditions are extraordinarily favorable no great effort to make a time record will be made.

Elaborate preparations at home and abroad have been made. The officers selected were put through a rigorous "course of sprouts" at Langley field, Va., where they studied navigation and meteorology, as applied to the route, supplemented by actual flying of the Douglas type plane.

The Douglas world cruisers were designed by Donald Douglas and constructed at the plant of the Douglas company at Santa Monica, Calif. They are adapted for use on both land and sea, by detachable landing gears, interchangeable with pontoons. The fuselage is entirely of duraluminum, the wings of wood and fabric, and the engine of the improved type.

Planned Ahead.

Four ships of this type are used. It is quite possible that an entirely new squadron of ships may descend at Santa Monica at the end of the flight.

Scattered from Sitka to Shanghai and from Hong Kong to Hull are parts enough to assemble 15 complete Liberty engines and sufficient material for 200 per cent replacement of the planes themselves. Extra sets of pontoons are cached at various points where water hops are necessary. There are 14 sets.

Infinitely careful plans included arrangements made through the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce by which American corporations with foreign connections prepared letters of credit and other conveniences in advance.

Lieutenant Clarence E. Crumrine and Lieutenant Clifford C. Nutt were in charge of the pathfinding expedition for mapping out the route. Crumrine covered the territory from Hull, England, to Montreal, Canada, while Nutt went to the Philippines, then to Asia and Europe. The United States coast guard attended to arrangements in the Alaskan region.

In addition to engine and plane parts, stored at various points, are large quantities of food and miscellaneous supplies shipped from the United States months ago and put away at convenient places.

ARGENTINA HAS OLD-AGE GRANT

Congress Passes Pension Without Estimating Total Sum.

A national old-age pension law recently enacted by the Argentine congress, is regarded as unique in that it makes provision for nearly every employed person in the country and creates probably the largest pension fund in the world.

While the bill was pending it was hailed as a step forward in social legislation but now it is criticized as being defective in many respects.

The law makes definite provision for the creation of the fund, but otherwise the public is left in the dark as to when and how benefits will be distributed. Foreign residents and foreign corporations especially are disturbed by the law because while they come under its provisions they are unable to determine whether in the event of foreigners leaving the country their contributions to the fund as well as those of their employers will be returned.

Although the law became operative Dec. 15, 1923, the government has made no provision for collecting the payments to the fund and no places have been designated where the payments are to be made.

The law provides for the maintenance of the fund by the enforced monthly contribution of a sum equal to 10 per cent of nearly all salaries and wages earned by Argentina's population of 9,000,000 people. Half is to be paid in by the employe and half by the employer, and as an initial, additional contribution, each employe must pay in a month's wages in 24 monthly installments.

No official estimate has been made of the vast sum the scheme will yield, but some unofficial figures, the accumulation of at least five billion pesos within 10 years (more than $2,100,000,000) is within the range of probability. This is four times the country's monetary circulation. The funds are to be invested, 50 per cent in government securities and 50 per cent may be utilized in granting mortgage loans to employes to enable them to build or acquire homes.

PARIS "YELLOW BOOK" SHOWS LONG FIGHT TO INSURE SECURITY

A French Yellow Book labeled "Documents Relating to Negotiations Concerning Guarantees of Security Against Aggression by Germany," was issued by the foreign office recently.

The book cites 46 official communications between France and England—although several hundred were addressed to all the allied governments—covering a period of nearly five years, from Jan. 10, 1919, to December 7, 1923.

The collection also includes the letter from the late President Wilson to Premier Clemenceau dated May 6, 1919, in which the president states:

"I agree to submit to the senate for its advice and consent a treaty with France by which the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movements of aggression against her being made by Germany," the same being dependent upon the ratification of a similar treaty by France and England, and also its recognition by the League of Nations as being consistent with the league covenant.

Security Is Demanded.

The volume is in its entirety a striking illustration of how all the French governments that have succeeded each other since the armistice have been dominated by the same idea of definitely assuring French security.

Moreover, these documents in their ensemble bear out the oft-repeated claims of French statesmen to the effect that there never has been a moment when the annexation of German territory has been seriously considered.

In the presentation of the views of the French government at Cannes Premier Briand says to Lloyd George, "for France one question dominates all others—it is that of her security."

Premier Poincare, in his turn, expresses the same idea, notably in his project for a treaty, submitted to the British government immediately following M. Briand's fall.

In this M. Poincare writes: "Above everything France judges it necessary to take precautions against Germany's aggressive policy. In this she will employ all her energy."

Ruhr Becomes Issue.

In the following year during the month of July when the question of security again was brought forward, Premier Poincare had in no way modified his views on security, but by this date the problem of the Ruhr was likewise a dominant issue. Therefore the French thesis from this point takes the stand that the two questions must be distinct and not joined together in order to meet what was then considered the British idea of thus getting France out of the Ruhr.

Although many documents contained in the Yellow Book have been previously published, some of them never before have seen the light of print, notably the memorandum of Marshal Foch, dated Jan. 8, 1919, which is the opening document in the book and which alone comprises 14 pages. It is addressed from the "commander-in-chief of the allied armies to the plenipotentiaries of the powers," who were then assembling for the peace conference.

In it Foch frankly advises against any idea of annexation, but declares strongly in favor of establishing the Rhine as the military frontier of the Occidental powers "while awaiting the progressive development of the league of nations, which will permit the league itself then to be substituted for the powers which comprise it."

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World Caviar Trade Comes From Hamburg

What is said to be the world's largest store house of cavier is located in Hamburg and administered purely as a Soviet Russia government monopoly. It is from this warehouse that virtually all shipments of this favorite relish of kings and czars of olden times are sent to New York, Paris, London and other centers. The fish roe, pressed and salted, is shipped from Petrograd in barrels, packed away in a central warehouse, and then sold according to the demands of the trade.

Caviar today is one of the most expensive luxuries of European tables, outside of Russia.

Daugherty Backed by His Home Town

Thirty leading professional and business men of Washington C. H., Ohio, the home town of Attorney General Daugherty, sent the following telegram to Senator Brookhart of the senate committee:

"In view of the testimony offered before your committee yesterday we reaffirm our faith in the integrity and uprightness of Harry M. Daugherty. We would welcome the opportunity to appear before your committee and give testimony concerning the attitude and views of the citizens of Mr. Daugherty's home community."

PARIS BORROWS IN AMERICA TO RESTORE FRANC

Banking Credit of Not Less Than Hundred Million Being Established by New Yorkers.

The group of American bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which announced last week that arrangements had been made for establishing a banking credit of not less than $100,000,000 in favor of the bank of France, has received assurances from the French government that it will issue no other loans without having assured the service of the loan by normal budgets.

Should the credit not be liquidated at maturity in other ways, gold equal in amount to the loan will be shipped to the Morgan firm in New York. The gold security is being held by the bank of France. It is understood that the loan will not run for more than one year. Applications to share in the loan were said to have exceeded the amount required.

Stabilization of the French exchange will be one of the principal uses to which the French government will apply the loan.

In connection with the credit, the governor of the Bank of France has issued a statement which sets forth the following points:

1. Complete measures are being taken to better the financial situation.

2. The French government is insisting that the senate shall ratify the new tax measure, which means balancing the budget, and shall approve the policy of stopping new expenditures.

3. Until the financial situation has been greatly bettered, the government will undertake no new borrowings whatsoever except for funding existing floating indebtedness.

4. After such improvement in the financial situation has been shown the government will make no new loan, even for reconstruction in the liberated regions, without being assured that the budget will cover the service of such new loan.

5. The Bank of France will continue to envisage and assist the situation.

"WE'LL FIGHT IT," SINCLAIR SAYS

Oil Magnate and Lawyers Wait in Cheyenne for U. S. Counsel.

"We'll fight it from hell to breakfast," was the crisp sentiment expressed by Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, when he was questioned regarding his attitude toward the government annulment suit that was filed against the Mammoth Oil Co., lessee of the Teapot Dome naval reserve near Casper, Wyoming.

The oil operator's legal talent will fight with all the power at its command the injunction and annulment suits filed in federal court in Cheyenne, Wyo., by Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel appointed by President Coolidge to recover the naval oil leases, which, it is charged, were obtained through fraud and corruption when they were leased to Sinclair by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall.

"Lease Is Valid."

"Our lease is valid in every particular and we will defend it against any and all attack," Sinclair told the International News Service. "I am glad this matter is to have a hearing in open court where both sides can be heard and where every American citizen has an equal chance. It is one thing to voice charges on the floor of the United States senate but quite another thing to sustain them in a court of law."

Sinclair said that he had been a victim of unjust attacks for two years and welcomed the opportunity now presented to offer a defense. He said he had no fear whatever of the outcome of the court proceedings.

Sinclair reverted to his favorite hobby—the race track—when asked what the nature of his defense against the pending court action, saying:

"When a man is interested in race horses his trainers decide the course of action; when a man is in court his attorneys determine what is to be done."

Will Continue Work.

Sinclair said he had no knowledge of any removal of extensive equipment from the Teapot Dome structure by the Mammoth Oil Co., the Sinclair Teapot leasing company. He indicated that his company intended to continue development work and oil production under the lease granted in 1922.

That attitude was in direct contradiction to persistent reports from Casper that activity in the Teapot field had practically ceased and that thousands of dollars worth of property had been removed from the field.

School Tags Pupils for Poor Grammar

The English classes of the Washington Irving High school recently conducted a campaign known as "Better Speech Week," to improve the grammar used by students.

Everybody watched everybody and those who were careless enough to let slip "I seen," "don't know nothing" or any other offense against good grammar were hastily decorated with red, blue or yellow tags.

Sponsors of the movement announced a hurry call for more tags before the week was half over.

Tells German Fraus Work Is Honorable

American women can do their housework, keep well-dressed and never forget they are ladies in spite of the prosaic labor.

This is the startling discovery which Frau Doctor Driesch, wife of Professor Hans Driesch, Leipsic university, made in the United States, and is heralding to German women who feel their social position is ruined because the upheaval in the economic situation has forced many middle-class families to do without servants.

"BLACKMAIL, ANGRY WOMAN," DAUGHERTY CRIES IN 4 DENIALS

Four statements were issued from the department of justice last week, mostly directed against Miss Roxie Stinson's testimony. One contained a copy of a letter to Senator Wheeler giving a list of prosecutions brought and sentences imposed in the fight film cases; another related more in detail to the story about an alleged attempt to secure clemency for a relative of Joe Weber.

The statement making general denial of the inferences against him was issued over the signature of the attorney general and was as follows:

"It had been my purpose to make no public statement in connection with the hearings before the senate committee until the completion of the committee's work. In view of the fact, however, that Roxie Stinson, the divorced wife of Jess W. Smith, deceased, was reported ill and unable to appear before the committee to conclude her statement this morning, my counsel have been deprived of the right to cross-examination upon her statements of the two preceding days. I feel, therefore, that I ought to make a general reply while her statements are fresh in the public mind.

"Disappointed Woman."

"She is a disappointed woman who blames me because her divorced husband did not make her sole legatee under his will; an angry woman because the courts have decided against her in litigation over the estate of her divorced husband; a malicious woman because the friends of the attorney general have brushed aside and disregarded all her tentative efforts to capitalize her silence.

"Every lawyer who reads the statements made before the senate committee by Miss Roxie Stinson will know at a glance that they were wholly incompetent, and no court of record in the United States would have admitted any portion of them for any purpose in any judicial proceeding. The public, however, unskilled in matters of this kind, may not distinguish between competent evidence and the gossipy conversations between Miss Roxie Stinson and her divorced husband, now deceased.

"It appears that Senator Wheeler, a member of the committee of investigation of the department of justice, who is, in addition to his duties as judge also designated as the prosecutor, left the city, proceeded to Columbus, and personally visited and subpoenaed this ex-wife of the late Jess Smith, and for two days and a half the publicity emanating from the investigating committee has consisted of alleged conversations as related by the said Roxie Stinson to have taken place between herself and her divorced husband, the late Jess W. Smith.

Calls It Gossip.

"This gossip, incompetent and malicious, has been heralded throughout the country in headlines as though it were competent testimony to establish a controverted fact. Any inference, direct or indirect, that I ever participated in any way with the late Jess Smith, or anyone else, for a consideration either monetary, political or social, in any dishonorable way in connection with the administration of the liquor laws or any other laws, is false and untrue, and with all the emphasis I am able to command, I resent the inference. And if a positive charge should ever be made by any responsible body, I now deny the truthfulness of such charge.

"I positively deny that I had any interest whatever with Colonel Darden in his promotion of some western oil company and knew nothing about any such promotion or interest therein on the part of Jess Smith. The inference attempted to be drawn from the statements of Miss Roxie Stinson that I, as attorney general of the United States, or personally, was a party to any speculation to make money out of violation of the law and permit the showing of prize fight films contrary to law, is false and untrue.

"Senator Wheeler has in his possession a full report of the activities of the department of justice showing that the law was enforced most strenuously; he also has a list of the parties arrested, prosecuted and fined, furnished him under date of Feb. 19, 1924, at his request, which he has withheld since that time. The department is today releasing the full report for the first time.

Money in Banks.

"Certain statements made by Miss Roxie Stinson to the effect that there was a large amount of money from the east deposited in the bank at Washington Court House as the result of my illegal connection with prize fight films, is absolutely false. I had no connection therewith, directly or indirectly, except as an officer of the law, strictly enforcing the same.

"As an illustration of the unfair inference which can be drawn from general statements by persons wishing to do so, it is perfectly apparent that this whole fabric of alleged illegal collections grows out of the simple fact that the alien property custodian of the United States, in order to have inactive funds in circulation and earning for the government a reasonable rate of interest, had at different times caused to be deposited certain sums of money in the bank of which my brother is president at Washington Court House, O., this being one of the banks, some 300 odd, throughout the United States, that were used as depositories for public funds. These moneys thus deposited and amply secured, drawing three per cent interest, amounted at one time to $175,000. The amount now on deposit there is $100,000, secured by bonds, with the approval of the alien property custodian and drawing three per cent.

Joe Weber Incident.

"With reference to the intimation that the late Jess Smith was collecting moneys for his influence in securing pardons, and in which I was interested and with particular reference to a case in which Joe Weber, of Weber and Fields, New York, was interesting himself, we find that the case evidently referred to was that of Dr. Leopold Harris of New York, who was found guilty of violating the Harrison narcotic act, July 23, 1919, and was sentenced to two years, began serving sentence Nov. 18, 1921. Application for pardon was denied by President Harding on my recommendation and he served his full sentence.

"I absolutely deny that the late Jess Smith ever approached me at any time for pardon, parole or commutation of sentence of anyone and any such claim or inference is without basis of fact and absolutely false.

"With reference to the intimation that the late Jess Smith in some way obtained 25 shares of White Motors stock for nothing and gave it to Roxie Stinson, his former wife, with the statement that it cost us nothing, by implication and indirection hoping to have it believed that I was a party to some transaction whereby certain shares of the White Motor stock were obtained, it is almost unnecessary for me to deny, but I do deny any such charge or inference. The statement that a certain certificate of White Motor stock was circulated and being transferred without name appearing on the front of the certificate is so contrary to business trancactions that it is not worthy of any credence. No purchaser would take it and no registrar or transfer agent would transfer a certificate of stock under those circumstances.

Means to Follow.

"It is impossible for me in a statement of this kind to follow in outline the statements made by Miss Roxie Stinson, but in so far as any of her statements on the stand implicate me in any way, or reflect upon me in my personal or official capacity, I deny the same and ask only for an opportunity to present competent testimony in connection therewith. I know nothing whatever about the difficulty between Miss Roxie Stinson and the executor of the estate of her divorced husband over matters pertaining to the estate. That matter is in the courts and will be decided between them, and I have no interest in the matter one way or another, and know nothing about it.

"On several occasions it has been intimated by persons ostensibly acting for Miss Roxie Stinson that for a consideration her silence could be purchased and any documents in her possession could be delivered, all of which deliberate and serious attempts at blackmail—have been absolutely and unconditionally rejected.

"When Means has concluded his story—it will receive our immediate attention."

WILSON LETTER PRINTING HALTED

Widow Plans to Compile Correspondence for Publication.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has decided to avail herself of her legal rights to check publication of selections from her late husband's letters and manuscripts until she can determine in what manner the war president's papers will be given to the public as a whole and in an authorized way.

It is Mrs. Wilson's intention, as executrix of the war president's estate, either to have his letters and manuscripts assembled and published by someone who will act on her authority; or to gather them into a collection of Wilsonia and make it available to the public probably by depositing the papers in some national institution such as the Library of Congress.

Mrs. Wilson has been advised by her family attorney that as executrix she has legal rights in the publication of his letters and manuscripts, not alone under the law and authorities, but under an amendment to the copyright law.

Since Wilson's death, some of his letters have been published; others have been offered for sale, and still others were in process of publication and widely advertised, until Mrs. Wilson determined upon her action. One publisher, whose output runs into millions of copies, made over a whole number of his publication after it was on the presses, and is now taking steps to recall copies on their way to circulation.

During Wilson's last days he expressed some annoyance at the writings of various authors, who, he said, were representing themselves as having been in his confidence and in position to relate "the inside" on various important affairs.

The large publisher heretofore referred to acceded readily to Mrs. Wilson's request. Until she can determine in what way publication of the late president's letters and papers shall be made, it is Mrs. Wilson's intention to forbid publication of any, as she feels that publication of fragments of a correspondence or certain selected letters would not be a fair representation of Wilson's correspondence as a whole.

Eugenie Bonner Dies in Poverty

The body of Mme. Eugenie Bonner, once known as a prima donna, was found in a two-room East Side tenement in New York, recently. Physicians said she had died of a heart ailment.

Neighbors asserted she had lived for years in poor circumstances, alone with her two cats.

Mme. Bonner came to the United States 25 years ago at the invitation of the late Oscar Hammerstein, to sing in grand opera. She had previously appeared in Amsterdam, Prague and Bremen. Newspaper clippings and a letter of introduction to Ganna Walska were found in the room.

A FORTUNE IN ORANGES

Orange land now open for development. The owners of a large plantation in the Gulf Zone, where the fine frost-proof Satsuma oranges grow, will give you absolutely free five acres, on condition that Satsumas be planted thereon. We supply and cultivate your trees for $7.00 per month. Your income $1,000 annually. For particulars address Satsuma Development Company, 542 Morewood Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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FACE AFFECTED WITH ECZEMA

Also Behind Ears and On Limbs. Cuticura Heals.

"I was affected with eczema which broke out in a rash. I had it on my face, behind my ears and on my limbs. My skin was sore and red and my clothing aggravated it. It itched and burned causing me to scratch, and sometimes I could not sleep at night. My face was disfigured.

"I finally read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I got relief so purchased more, and after using one box of Cuticura Ointment, with the Cuticura Soap, I was healed." (Signed) Miss Arvilla C. Crysler, 2639 Taylor St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

Japanese to Build Memorial Hospital

A permanent memorial hospital will be built by the Japanese government out of part of the funds contributed through the American Red Cross for Japanese earthquake relief as a monument to American generosity in Japan's hour of need.

The Red Cross has authorized the American embassy in Tokio to draw on the organization for $8,000,000 of the $11,000,000 subscribed in the United States.

DOES IT CATCH YOU —right in the back?

It may be that you are mysteriously attacked by pain in back, (lumbago), or limbs, "neuralgic" pains—shooting anywhere. Backache of any kind is often caused by kidney disorder, which means that the kidneys are not working properly. Poisonous matter and uric acid accumulate within the body in great abundance, overworking the sick kidneys. Perhaps you have become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish, irritable, have spots appearing before the eyes, bags under the lids, and lack ambition to do things. The latest and most effective means of overcoming such trouble, is to drink plenty of water between meals, and take a single An-uric (anti-uric) Tablet before each meal for a while, or until recovered.

Simply ask your favorite druggist for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets (kidney and bachache remedy).

Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

Cincinnati, Ohio — "I had severe pains through my back just across the kidneys and I would become so dizzy at times I would have to lie down until it passed off. I also had inflammation of the bladder and suffered from a burning and smarting. The excretion had a thick sediment and a very offensive odor. I suffered constantly. I tried many kidney medicines without relief until I began taking Dr. Pierce's Anuric (kidney and backache) Tablets. They gave me the first relief in four years. Since taking them I have not experienced any more trouble. The backache left me and my kidneys are active and normal. I have no more bladder trouble. The urine has cleared up and I am feeling just fine."—Wm. Johns, 254 Broad St.

—Advertisement.

FREE PROOF You Can Stay Young Without Gland Surgery

This Vital Gland Checks Old Age

No need for women to "break" early. Science tells how to keep youthful looks and vigor until a ripe age—and even regain lost youthful attributes—by a simple, inexpensive home treatment.

Signs of old age often appear much earlier in women than in men. This is due to Thyroid weakness and general loss of glandular powers which follow because the Thyroid controls all other glands. This affects the appearance as well as health and strength. One may be only 30, yet look and feel like 50. One may be only 45, yet look and feel like a broken-down woman of 60.

Re-vitalize the Thyroid and you re-invigorate the vital function of *metabolism* or the re-building of body cells. The *entire gland system* is also re-vitalized.

When the cause of early ageing is removed, pains, worry and nervousness are relieved. Many weaknesses peculiar to women depart quickly. Dull eyes become bright and sparkling. Puffiness, lines and "crows feet" disappear. The blood courses with new vigor, bringing color to pale and sallow cheeks. The skin softens and becomes pink and warm. Muscles are strengthened. Hollows in neck and cheeks fill out. One feels, looks and acts years younger.

Free Science has recently discovered that a simple, inexpensive home treatment supplies the natural elements lacking in the Thyroid, imparting new vigor to the entire glandular system without gland surgery. A remarkable article, written by an eminent physician, disclosing this treatment will be sent to you free. While women are the greatest sufferers from Thyroid weakness and ageing, this treatment will also be disclosed to weak, nervous or prematurely aged men.

Metropolitan Research Laboratories,
Dept. 801-C, 20 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Mrs. Mary Gay Humphreys Cabell, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Lucy Meade Mason of Richmond, Va., as historian general of the organization.